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PERSIAN LEADER WARNS MR RICHARD STOKES

Teheran, Aug. 12.
Iran's foremost clerical leader warned Britain today that any Iranian political leader who backed down on the nationalisation of British-owned oil interests would face assassination.
The warning came from Seyed Abolghassem Ku Kashani, one of the principal figures in the nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, in conversation with Mr Richard Stokes, Lord Privy Seal and chief of the British delegation to the oil talks here. It came as Mr Stokes hoped to present definite compromise proposals to the Iranians which would get oil flowing again from Iranian fields and refineries to the Western world.

WIFE HELD FOR MURDER

Dramatic Sequel To Orleans Shooting

Orleans, France, Aug. 12.
Thirty-eight-year-old Yvonne Chevalier was arrested tonight and charged with the murder of her husband, Pierre Chevalier, 42, member of the French Cabinet.
The police announced that the Minister was shot and killed in his study today, only 24 hours after he had taken office in the new French government.
M. Chevalier, Minister of Technical Training and Mayor of this provincial capital of 70,000 persons, was killed by five revolver shots which the police said were fired by his distraught wife shortly after he arrived home from Paris this morning.
His wife, who notified the City Police Commissioner personally of the shooting, was immediately taken into custody and arraigned. The police said M. Chevalier had been telephoned in Paris repeatedly by his wife, who reproached him for not coming home.
When he returned home this morning, they quarrelled bitterly, with the wife complaining about not seeing him more often.
The police said Mrs Chevalier told them her husband said: "I want a divorce," whereupon she shot him repeatedly at point-blank range from a dresser drawer.
The police said emphatically no other woman was involved.—United Press.

Authoritative sources said Mr Kashani told Mr Stokes in an hour-long conversation: "The only avenue open to Britain is unconditional recognition of Iran's oil nationalisation and enforcement laws."
Mr Stokes called on Mr Kashani this morning at the latter's residence with congratulations on the achievement of oil nationalisation, but he pointed out to the National Front leader that it would be best if Iran adopted a more moderate attitude in implementing the nationalisation law now that Britain recognised the principle of nationalisation.

MURDER THREAT
Mr Kashani replied: "Tell the British government that if Dr Mohamed Mossadeq or his government deviates one iota from oil nationalisation or the nine-point disposition laws, the Iranian people who support him so staunchly now will dispatch him to the place where Razmara was sent—namely, the next world."
(The former Premier, Ali Razmara, was assassinated at the beginning of the oil dispute between Iran and Britain.)
"Not only Mossadeq, but even myself with such strong support from the people, would be annihilated by those same people if I attempted to deviate from these laws in the least or collaborate with the British."

During his talk with Mr Stokes, Mr Kashani constantly repeated that British imperialism policy was responsible for the plight of the Iranian people.
Mr Stokes retorted: "I feel these beliefs about Britain have been engendered by Communist propaganda and evidently the Communists have made quite some headway here."

NO INFLUENCE
Mr Kashani replied that Communism did not have any influence in Iran because "our religious beliefs are a large and

powerful dam against Communist influence and thought."
Meanwhile, after the morning meeting, the mixed Parliamentary Oil commission said: "After last night's talks with the British representatives, the dangerous curtain of ambiguity was removed, and we clearly showed our goodwill."
"The world needs our oil. We must make the best use of it. The cannot allow our resources to be depleted without being able to replace them," it said.

Mr Hussein Makki, secretary of the Commission, told the Majlis he had pointed out to Mr Averell Harriman that Iran wanted to stand on her own feet without regard either to North or South (Russia or Britain).
Mr Stokes said he believed Iran's ills were caused by the corruption of Persian authorities and the wealthy landowning ruling class.—United Press.

31 KILLED BY HEAT WAVE

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 12.
Cool air from the North eased the record Texas heat wave today but weather forecasters said the mercury might soar above the 100-degree mark again next week.
Thirty-one persons have been killed by the heat of last week and the month-long drought parched crops and laws and dried up water supplies. The temperature dropped an average of four to six degrees throughout the State. Showers fell on West Texas and umbrellas of clouds hovered over other sections. The forecasters said the temperature would not pass the mid-nineties today.—United Press.

Queen Given A Goat



During an official visit the Queen of the Netherlands, Queen Juliana, received from the people of Meerkerk, in the south of Holland, a goat. In this informal photo Queen Juliana is seen leading the goat away and everybody seems to be enjoying the fun, including the Queen.—AP Picture.

Mass Arrests Made In East Sumatra

The Hague, Aug. 12.
An Indonesian news agency message reported today that hundreds of people have been arrested throughout East Sumatra and that tanks and armoured cars are patrolling the town of Medan.
The agency added that though no official statement had been made the action was believed to be directed against revolutionaries, both organised and unorganised.
Police and military were stationed at all street corners in Medan at dawn today and everybody was turned back, including high Government officials and Army officers, unless on a special assignment, the agency said.
Doctors, public health and radio personnel were exempted. Railway, telegraph and telephone services stopped completely.
Requisitioned motor buses full of the arrested roared through the streets.
The agency added that it was understood the surprise element of the action had been weakened by newspaper reports in preceding days which forecast large-scale arrests.
In this way some of the most dangerous elements managed to elude the net, the agency stated.—Reuters.

Bush Fires Now Under Control

Brisbane, Aug. 12.
Carcases of hundreds of sheep and wild animals were scattered over some 500,000 acres of fire-savaged pastures in Central Queensland today as bush-fires, raging for more than a week, were brought under control.
Stock, fodder and fencing losses exceeded £240,000.
Two properties of the Queensland British Food Corporation were heavily damaged.
A freeze which gripped Southern Australia last week was moderating today.—Reuters.

New Disturbance Reported

Manila, Aug. 13.
A new tropical disturbance was reported forming south of Guam, as another disrupted northwest of Luzon this morning after bringing downpours of rain to the Philippines.
The Weather Bureau said its only information thus far on the new disturbance morphed was from Weather Observation planes which operate from Guam into the typhoon breeding grounds south of the island.—Associated Press.

SLIGHTLY BETTER TONE AT TRUCE TALKS

Reds Want Specific UN Proposal

Tokyo, Aug. 13.
The Korean armistice talks go into their 23rd session on Monday with another crisis behind and some slight hope that eventually they may end the fighting.
Drawing back from the brink of failure, the negotiators will sit down together again at 11 a.m. North Korea (time) (10 a.m. Hongkong time) to try to develop the first chink in the deadlock over where to draw an armistice line.
The UN High Command announced that the 22nd meeting in Kaesong yesterday "may have uncovered a mutually acceptable idea in which, further exploratory discussions might be held." (The Communists gave the conference a new lease on life by producing a mystery map at Kaesong while their propagandists veered to the line that a compromise still was possible.)

"No tangible progress" was the official word from Kaesong, and Brigadier-General William Nuckolls, official spokesman for the UN delegation, cautioned against over-optimism. But there was no doubt that the session developed the first break since the Reds paralysed it with the demand for the 38th Parallel as the armistice line. And at the crucial session on Sunday, the Communists made no open retreat from their stubborn position. But they did make one move that might lead to something. They gave the United Nations delegation a map which at least took into consideration the UN proposal.

"While the Communists took no concrete step," United Press correspondent Ernest Hoberchert reported from the UN advance camp, below Kaesong, "they at least indicated that they might be willing to discuss the generalised UN proposal for the demilitarized zone."

The main developments at the Sunday meeting as they emerged from the fog of security and propaganda were:
1. Gen. Nam Il presented a map showing the relationship of the Allied and Red demarcation proposals to the present battle line.
2. Gen. Nam Il was more temperate in tone while not withdrawing from his insistence of the 38th Parallel at the truce line.
3. Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy asked Gen. Nam at the close of the meeting for the Communist version of the demilitarized zone based on the battle line. He got no answer.
4. Outside the conference room, Communist newsmen told Allied reporters they felt that the two delegations could reach some point of agreement. If Adm. Joy would state definitely where he wants the demarcation line and was willing to compromise.
5. Peking Radio, voice of Communist China, called early today for a specific UN proposal which presumably might be made the basis for compromise negotiations.

Hoberchert summarised and assessed the situation at the UN advance camp in a late dispatch which said: "Subsequent events may show that when the talks successfully got through yesterday's crucial 22nd session they had reached a turning point and started—however slowly—on the uphill climb. Apparently, the Communist move, slight as it was, is enough to keep the UN delegation in the game."

CRUCIAL MEETING
"If it proves that the move was meaningless, then the crisis will be revived and perhaps it will be only a matter of time until the deadlock forces one side or the other to do something drastic. If today's meeting fails to uncover a mutually acceptable area for further exploratory discussions, then the present slight ray of hope will fade quickly. But if the present signposts are right, the meeting may be over one of its most dangerous bridges and moving upward along the still rough and long road to success."
Another dispatch from the advance camp at Gen. Nuckolls' daily press conference after the Kaesong meetings said the Red move "may pave the way for a compromise."
The map, four feet by 30 inches, showed the waist of Korea from the 37th to the 39th Parallel. On it, the Reds, had indicated their understanding of the buffer zone proposed by the UN, present battle line and the 38th Parallel. Gen. Nuckolls said the Communist version of the battle line was a "little optimistic."—United Press.

On Way To Korea

Port Said, Aug. 12.
The British troopship Devonshire arrived from Liverpool today carrying 1,900 troops en route to Korea.—United Press.

Party Arrives For Talks

Manzan, Aug. 13.
The advance party of the United Nations Command delegation arrived at Kaesong at 9 a.m. today (Monday) to prepare for the 23rd session of the armistice talks with the Communists.
The sessions were to begin at 11 a.m.
The motor convoy had left the advance base camp on the North bank of the Imjin River at 8.15 a.m. Delegates will travel by helicopter.—Associated Press.

Disastrous Fire

Guatemala City, Aug. 12.
A disastrous fire swept a business block here during last night within a few hundred yards of the city's National Palace.
The cathedral, completed in 1940, an exact replica of the historic building destroyed by an earthquake in 1918 was undamaged.
The Fire Department, aided by the Army, fought for five hours. No casualties were reported.
This was the second big blaze in Central America within a week. In San Salvador, capital of the neighbouring state of El Salvador, the Opera House and 100-year-old cathedral were destroyed last Wednesday.
Damage was estimated at \$100,000. Soldiers patrolled the fire area to prevent looting.—Reuters.

FREIGHTER IN DANGER

Melbourne, Aug. 12.
The British 7,288-ton freighter Stanfrith was reported in danger just before midnight tonight after being taken in tow earlier today by a rescue tug, the James Paterson, following a storm.

A broadcast from the tug, which made a two-day dash through a storm to the freighter, said: "We are in a dangerous position, with bilges choked and engine-room flooding. Casting off Stanfrith. Proceeding to Eden." Two minutes after the tug's broadcast, the British freighter Heronspool (7,741 tons) signalled that she would stand by all night at the request of the Stanfrith. The Heronspool gave her position as 80 miles east of Eden, on the coast of New South Wales.—Reuters.

SCOUTS' PERFORM GOOD DEED

Prodhromos, Cyprus, Aug. 12.
Today's good deed of Egyptian boy scouts camping near the Cyprus summer resort of Prodhromos was to isolate and put out a fast-spreading forest fire two miles away.
Within minutes of the alarm being given, the boys were on the scene, fighting the flames among popping pine cones. The blaze began from an unattended picnic fire and the unusually hot dry air caused the flames to envelop the thick pine growth within a few seconds.
Three hours later the fire was completely out.—Reuters.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Time Limit For Agreement

THE tedious procession of fruitless conferences at Kaesong provides a nice test of patience, but that is all. The genuine desire of the Communists to end hostilities in Korea remains in doubt. On the other hand it is recognised they have placed themselves in an unenviable position. Their impracticable insistence that the cease-fire line of demarcation must be the 38th Parallel has made it difficult for them to suggest or accept an alternative without, apparently, losing face. Yet the outlook today is not quite so hopeless as it was 48 hours ago. The Communists have yielded slightly in one direction—they have agreed to study a map. The inference to be drawn is that they will, in due course, also be prepared to consider a compromise cease-fire line. But it will not be surprising if they take most or the whole of this week to arrive at that decision. The Communists are haggling over an

issue, which ordinarily could have been agreed upon in fairly quick time, largely because they have overdone their propaganda. Precipitous retreat from the position they announced so blatantly to the world in the original stages of the Kaesong talks is, to them, out of the question, but that they must eventually make a concession if they really desire an armistice is inevitable. One point which may arise this week is whether the UN will place a time limit for resolving the truce line problem. Positive progress towards conclusion of an armistice is essential, but while the Communists are entitled to reasonable time in which to find an agreeable compromise, they cannot be permitted to stall indefinitely. If the truce line issue is not settled during this week, the United Nations would be justified in giving the Communists a time limit for reaching an acceptable decision.

Herr Ulbricht Shows His Hand

YESTERDAY'S parade in East Berlin of a million Communist youths "symbolising peace" was a typical example of specious Red propaganda designed to convince the rest of the world that genuine aspirations for universal peace exist only behind the Iron Curtain. The role which the children and young people played in this demonstration was innocent enough, but the true meaning behind the spectacularly organised affair, as disclosed by Herr Walter Ulbricht, one of East Germany's leading Communists, who harangued the paraders, not about peace, but on how to stimulate war by acts of sabotage and passive resistance to the law in Western Germany. Herr Ulbricht requires the young Communists of Western Germany to blow up bridges and important buildings, to refuse to

pay taxes, to resist military training. This is Communism's conception of how to bring about peace in Europe. Herr Ulbricht virtually called on the youth of Western Germany to stage a revolt against its elected leaders—but of course, in the name of peace. He wants the trade unions smashed, the Bonn Government destroyed and Western Europe's defence plans sabotaged. It is doubtful whether any peace demonstration has been accompanied by a more inflammatory speech, and the tragedy is that a million youngsters allowed themselves to be duped by the occasion. Western Germany, however, has been warned what to expect if her Communist elements are allowed full freedom of operation, and the outlawing of the movement is now more necessary than ever.

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MOSCOW-PEKING

Big Differences In Interests

Nationalism Said Growing In Communist China

Pontecorvo In Sinkiang?

New York, Aug. 12. A New Delhi despatch to the New York Times said today that refugees from Sinkiang Province in North-West China had reported to anti-Communist sources in the Indian capital that the Russians had constructed an atomic plant in the Xinjiang district. The site was near the Soviet border, the despatch said.

The refugees underlined from sources in Xinjiang that Professor Bruno Pontecorvo, the British atom scientist who disappeared some time ago and was believed to have gone behind the Iron Curtain, was working at the plant.

Yoshida To Praise Treaty

Tokyo, Aug. 12. Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida will tell the Diet the proposed Japanese peace treaty is "satisfactory for present-day Japan" and gives the country a bright future, Kyodo learned today from informed sources.

Kyodo said the Prime Minister will give a 20-minute speech to the special Diet session on the Government's view of the treaty. The Diet opens on August 18 and Mr. Yoshida is expected to give the views of his Liberal Party on Aug. 17.

The news agency said it had not learned whether the Prime Minister will refer to the treaty questions of Japan's territorial, reparations and US-Japan security arrangements.

There is much agitation in Japan for inclusion in the treaty of a clause working for the return of Japanese prisoners of war behind the Iron Curtain. Also the status of several of Japan's former island possessions, especially in the Ryukyu chain, is in doubt.

The People's Democratic Party also wants the extent of the military facilities to be given to US forces in Japan to be spelled out in the treaty. The Socialist Party is opposed to any lease of military bases to foreign troops and urges "permanent neutrality".

UNPRECEDENTED

Kyodo said Mr. Yoshida will stress that the peace treaty is "unprecedented in the history of such pacts for 'magnanimity and justice'".

The Prime Minister will declare that the treaty is aimed at the early return of Japan to the international society, restoration of Japan's complete autonomy and economic independence.

Mr. Yoshida also will point out, the agency says, that the treaty was drafted with a trust in the Japanese people's "desire for world peace and friendship" and every effort was made to avoid imposing excessive economic and financial burdens on war-crippled Japan.

Mr. Yoshida will call on the nation to "respond to this good will." The other nations will gradually come to "understand Japan," Associated Press.

NEW SINGAPORE HARBOUR?

Singapore, Aug. 12. A Singapore Government sub-committee on port development is considering a \$10,000,000 (£1,170,000) proposal to develop Kallang Basin as a second harbour for the colony.

This is a counter-proposal to an earlier suggestion to develop Telok Ayer Hsin into a minor port. Also mooted by Mr. D. Y. Allen, British Ministry of Transport representative in Singapore in the report of 1949. One of the arguments against the Telok Ayer development is that the treaty problem might become unmanageable.

Perceptible differences in Sino-Russian relations are beginning to strain the young Moscow-Peking axis, according to diplomatic reports received here from the Far East. The rift is not only ideological but affects the national interests of both countries.

There is no question at present, however, of a break between Mao Tse-tung's regime and the Kremlin nor is an ideological deviation comparable to the Tito dispute apparent.

Outwardly, relations appear correct and friendly. But indications are that actually the relations between the two Communist giants in Asia are not quite so harmonious.

Growing nationalism in China and "extreme sensibilities" on the part of Mao Tse-tung and his advisers against dictation from outside are among the chief causes of the existing tension and of possible future repercussions.

The real test of Sino-Russian co-operation will come next year when the Soviet, in accordance with treaty obligations, is supposed to abandon the hold on Manchuria. If it does not, it will face outright Chinese hostility.

British policy makers still believe that China will try to retain an independent line in contrast to the Soviet East European satellite States. They think this situation should be exploited by Western diplomacy when and if the Korean conflict is settled. Mao Tse-tung's Communist party won its victory in China alone and the new Communist State which emerged in 1949 owes little to Russia.

From the start, Russian advice had been ignored with impunity, with Moscow apparently agreeing at least that internal matters must be left to the Chinese. Closer co-operation was established by the recent pact of friendship which has led to the conclusion since of agreements for both close military collaboration and economic assistance.

NOT ENOUGH AID

But China is understood to be disappointed over the slackness of the Soviet military and economic aid. Russia is also apparently reluctant to go all out to support China in Korea, and these hesitations were said to have been clearly noted by Chinese Communist rulers.

Russian and Chinese interests are not identical in the Far East with the exception of Korea. There are vital points of disagreement in terms of long-range policy.

Experts on Far Eastern affairs are convinced that Russia's aim is to acquire again all territory she possessed under the Czar as well as to control neighbouring Chinese provinces in central Asia for her own strategic protection. At Yulin Shain demanded in effect the restoration of Russia to the position she held before the Japanese war in 1904. The Russian reaffirmation of the independence of Outer Mongolia is held as proof that the Soviet does not contemplate the surrender of her position there.

The province of Sinkiang also has been bound closer to the Soviet economy. Manchuria is a vital strategic outpost which Russia probably will not abandon easily. Some six Soviet divisions are stationed there at present supported by long-range four-engine bombers.

But Manchuria is also vitally important to China. United Press.

Bridge Building At Jamboree

Ischal, Aug. 12. An Italian troop today won first prize in a bridge-building competition at the seventh World Boy Scouts Jamboree here. Greek scouts came second.

The Italian bridge was planned entirely with small wooden pegs. It could be raised and lowered like a draw-bridge.

The Greek bridge was a neat, workmanlike job on which the Scouts had worked for three days. —Reuter.

Suffolk Bases For American Jet Planes

London, Aug. 12. Two Royal Air Force airfields in Suffolk have been allotted as bases for an operational wing of F-86 Sabre jet fighters due to arrive in Britain from the United States within the next few weeks, a United States Air Force spokesman said here today.

The Bist Fighter Interceptor Wing—three squadrons making up 75 aircraft—from the State of Washington will train with American bombers already based in Britain, the Royal Air Force and the Air Forces of other Atlantic Pact nations.

This is the first time that the United States Air Force has sent to Britain an operational wing of Sabre jets, which are being used extensively in Korea.

The three squadrons will bring their own ground crews to maintain the fighters at Benliff and Shepherd's Grove Airfields.

Advance parties from American Air Force units already in the country are in the process of taking over the two airfields from the Royal Air Force. —Reuter.

MOCK ATTACK ON MALTA

Naples, Aug. 12. A mock attack on the island fortress of Malta will be a feature of four-day Navy, Army and Air Force manoeuvres of the British, American, French and Italian forces starting tomorrow, according to a communique issued by the Atlantic Pact Southern Command here.

Warships will also try to pass a convoy of "invasion" troops from the Eastern Mediterranean through the channel between Sicily and Tunisia.

Forces taking part in the exercises will include units of the British Mediterranean Fleet, the United States Sixth Fleet, British-based bombers, French forces from North Africa and Italian units. —Reuter.

Espionage Trial In Ankara

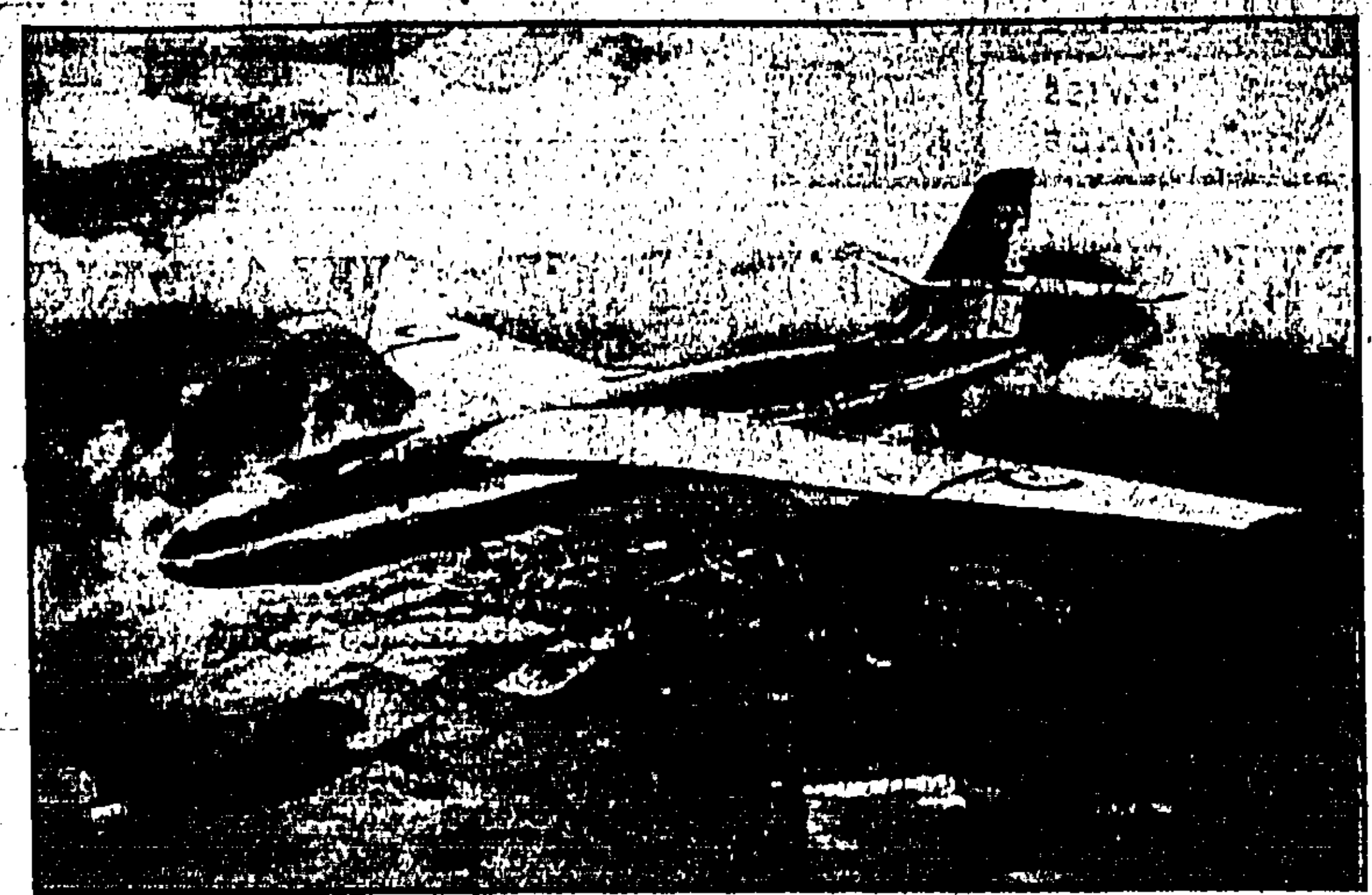
Ankara, Aug. 12. A military court trial on espionage charges of Hayati Karasahin, 25-year-old former Navy lieutenant and later Interior Ministry official, will open here soon.

Karasahin was employed until April 4 this year as Mobilisation Section Officer of the Interior Ministry. In that capacity he attended Military Council conferences.

Arrested on July 24, Karasahin is now in a military prison. —Reuter.

RIFT?

RAF's First Four-Jet Bomber



A Challenge To Western World

Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 12. The wave of unrest in Asia and Africa must be satisfied and diverted to constructive purposes, Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States, told the World Assembly of Youth here today.

Some nations had achieved independence while others were still striving for freedom and "are determined to resist the forces which seek to perpetuate the status quo," Mrs Pandit added.

"This great wave of unrest that is sweeping Asia and Africa is the result of the unfulfilled desires of a large section of humanity and challenges today the prosperity and civilization of the West."

"It must be satisfied—the energy harnessed to a constructive and worthy purpose."

The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights was a step in this end, Mrs Pandit said.

Despite Mahatma Gandhi's fight against human degradation, it had been necessary to stress through a universal Declaration of Rights truths which were self-evident.

Mrs Pandit added: "The faith in something higher than man, which produced the great wonders of the West and the wonderful mosques and temples of the East is no longer an inspiration."

FRESH INSPIRATION

"We must, therefore, search for fresh inspiration from new aspects of the truth more in keeping with the age in which we live."

One aspect of the truth is the Human Rights Declaration. Make that the cornerstone on which to build."

Continuing, she said: "There are present in this gathering representatives of countries where millions of people have known what it is to have a full stomach."

"But even if the balance were struck, there would still remain the need to fulfill those aspirations which motivate human beings towards better and higher things."

AT CROSSROADS

"That is why the men and women of integrity who worked in the Human Rights Committee have yet to convince the millions of mankind that the wisdom enshrined in the 26 Articles is of universal application."

"That is why you must work to make these articles part of the life of every individual in every country."

"It is well to remember that freedom to the underprivileged has totally different meanings. Men die for liberty, equality and for individual rights, but men are not moved to heroism by equal disease, poverty and hunger."

"We are standing at the crossroads of a civilization where there is no room for the might of one or the glory of another. What is required is only a sense of a common purpose and knowledge."

The Vickers Valiant, shown flying over the English countryside, is Britain's first four-jet bomber. A substantial order has been placed for the plane, which is powered by four Rolls-Royce Avon jet engines. —AP Picture.

Dictates Of Naval Strategy

Norfolk, Virginia, Aug. 12. Admiral William F. Fechteler, new Chief of United States Naval Operations, said in an interview here today that strategic considerations developing from the international situation would dictate the distribution of the American fleet between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

"Never in my estimates should there be a fixed concept of fleet distribution between the two oceans," he said.

Admiral Fechteler, who is relinquishing command of the United States Atlantic Fleet to assume his new duties as Chief of Naval Operations and a member of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that the Korean war had demonstrated again the "mobility of carrier-borne air power."

The battleship was an essential part of a carrier task force, "but the offensive spearhead of the Navy is the carrier and her planes," he said.

"Whereas the Korean war had demonstrated the battleship is an extremely powerful floating artillery in support of our troops, it should be remembered that we had absolute control of the sea," the Admiral said.

If the enemy had naval forces they could have stopped us from getting in, except what we could get in by air."

Admiral Fechteler is being relieved of his Atlantic Command on Wednesday by Admiral Lynde McCormick. —Reuter.

Emigration By Streets?

London, Aug. 12. A plan for neighbours and even the people from a whole street to emigrate together is being discussed by Britain's own planners.

It has been suggested to the Town and Country Planning Association by two Sydney New South Wales planners, Mr. A. A. Heath and Mr. R. N. Howison.

They propose that new towns should be built in Australia to which a large part of the population of a British town could be transported.

They said: "Migrants would suffer the minimum sense of dislocation in that they would still be among their friends and families in the new country."

"They would leave their old homes and employment assured that a new home and job awaited them at the end of the journey."

The plan proposes that an advance guard should go out to help build the new town. After that workers would leave, with their families to take up similar jobs as they had in Britain. —London Express Service.

YOUTH CITY ON RHINE

Lorelei Rock, Aug. 12. Europe's first permanent "City of Youth" is to be built next year on this rock, 400 feet above the Rhine, where 1,500 young Europeans have been encamped this summer.

The idea was first put forward by the French politician, writer, M. Raymond Aron.

The camp authorities announced today that the volunteers would do the unskilled work and that the work would be done in agreement with trade unions.

This summer's camp has been sponsored by the European Movement, an organization working for European unity, and has had the active support of the West German Government. —Reuter.

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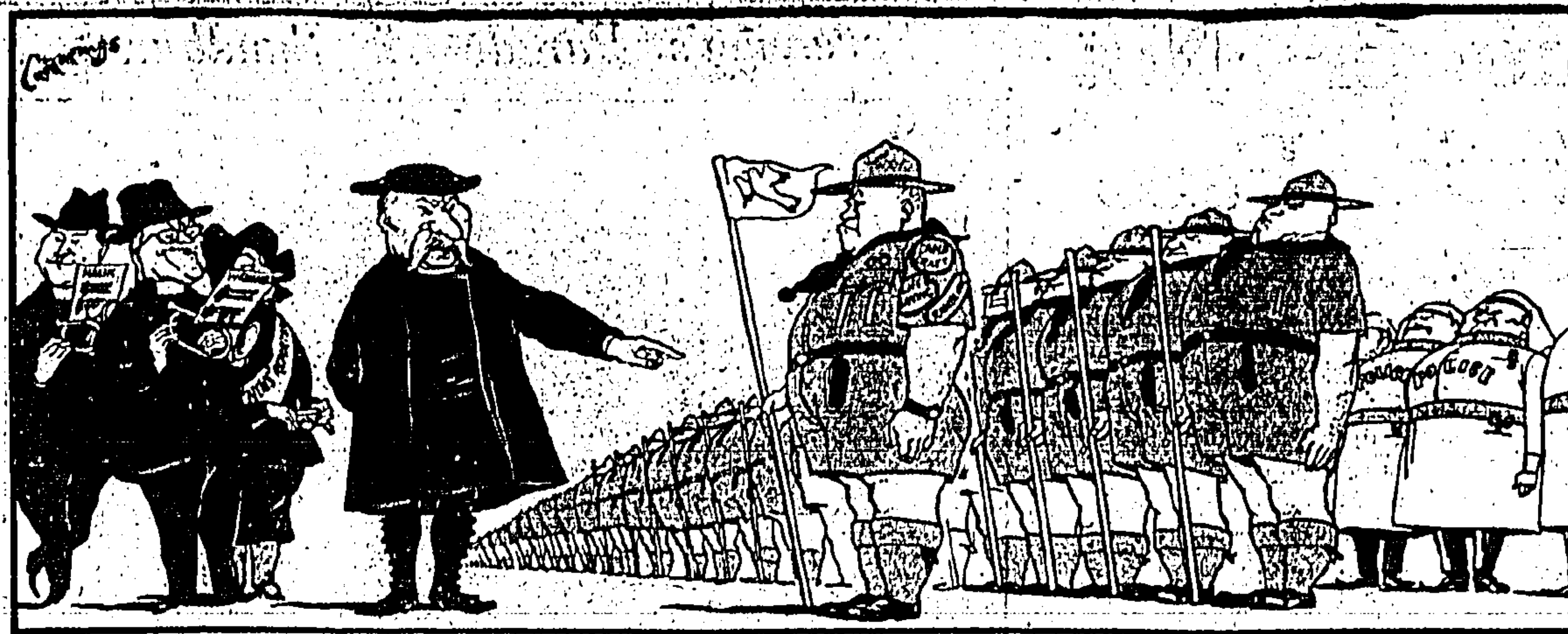
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London Express Service

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE

The professor who startled America

by **JOHN RUTHERFORD**

WHAT is the secret of making a large fortune by investment?

Men who have never made any step towards it will advance a variety of reasons why they have failed to do so. They will tell you:

1. You need substantial capital to begin with—and they have never had the opportunity to amass it.

2. You must have sound information—and they have never moved in those places where it is to be obtained.

3. The times we live in are too difficult for money to be made.

None of these reasons is, in fact, strictly true. The amassing of the small amount of initial capital necessary for investment is within the power of most people with a very moderate income.

They fail to amass it because they prefer a higher standard of living from the start of the struggle rather than a measure of disciplined personal austerity upon which to build.

The pull of the present is stronger for them than the pull of the future.

Judgment

AS for point (2), the fact is that although exceptional information can at times be of high value, a much more vital factor is personal judgment.

And as for point (3), it is a fact clear beyond doubt that the foundations of a fortune by investment are more easily laid in days of difficulty and depression than in days of prosperity.

For two reasons. Unsound concerns are wiped out in a depression; the good ones live through it and recover.

And when the prices of shares in the basically sound concerns are low, many more of them can be bought by the small investor for his money.

Take as an illustration a life story which is intriguing America.

Dr. G. A. Miller became a mathematics professor at the University of Illinois in 1906. His salary, calculated at the current rate of exchange, was £700.

Through the years it increased, until shortly before he retired in 1932 it had reached its peak of just over £2,000. The average over his working years was £1,100.

He retired on a pension of £1,000. His total savings at that time are known to have been nearly £8,000.

Yet between the year of his retirement and his death last February at the age of 87, he made a fortune of a million dollars.

How?

By special qualities that his mathematical knowledge gave him? NO.

By unusual knowledge that came to him? AGAIN, NO.

Then how? Simply by thrift in personal expenditure which out of his small income gave him the money necessary to begin.

And then by his own sound judgment, plus courage.

He began when the U.S. was in its deepest depression. He died a dollar millionaire when it was at the peak of its prosperity.

He rose with the country, in which he had "abounding faith" because he had this motto: "We have recessions now and then; but we come out of them bigger and better."

His achievement can be stated in one sentence: He invested

made £14 out of every dollar he invested.

Study how he did it!

His first deal was in the stock of a furniture market in Chicago. It had issued four million dollars worth of \$1,000 bonds. When the depression of the 30's came people who were scared or needed money to meet their bills threw the bonds on the market.

Professor Miller bought 25 of them for £4,386. A daring investment you may say. What made him do it?

He thought the idea of a central furniture market was basically sound because it eliminated the necessity for buyers trekking all round the town to buy furniture.

And he thought the site was a valuable one, from the real estate point of view.

How right he was! By 1938 the bonds were worth £281 each. He sold, making a net profit of £2,039.

Immediately he reinvested that sum, plus another £7,700 partly borrowed, in 1,200 "preferred" shares in the same concern.

Why did he make that change? Because he realised that the maximum value of the \$1,000 bonds could never be more than \$1,000.

On the other hand, by owning preferred stock, the value of his investment would grow with the business.

Wise change

AT the same time he also bought common stock (which takes in dividend what is left after the preferred share dividend has been met) at prices varying from just under 3s. to 14s. a share.

By 1948 he was able to sell his 1,200 preferred shares for £235 each. That netted him roughly £281,500.

He continued to buy common stock at an average price of 21s., and at his death held 12,857 shares which had appreciated to be worth £50,000.

The professor did exactly the same with shares in a Kansas City lumber company.

Between 1935 and 1936 he bought 25 of its \$1,000 bonds for from £32 to £53 each. In 1937 he sold them at from £133 to £140 each.

Reinvesting his £2,454 profit in preferred stock at £5 to £7 he was able to sell these in 1946 at £47 to £49 a share. Profit approximately £19,800.

With that profit he bought 5,000 of the common stock. By 1949 his original £1,052 had become more than £38,500.

But his most fantastic achievement was an investment in a Texas gas company.

In 1933, in the trough of the depression, its \$1,000 bonds were selling at £70.

The shrewd professor bought bonds with a face value of £12,000 for £3,500.

Jack pot

BETWEEN 1937 and 1943 he was able to sell them at par. His £3,500 profit was reinvested and altogether he accumulated 1,200 preferred shares at from £5 to £9.10s.

In 1943 the company was reorganised. It redeemed its preferred stock at just under £9 a share by exchanging for 10 per cent bonds.

At the same time it distributed common stock in lieu of dividends.

The professor came out of the reorganisation with £10,500 of bonds, and 13,000 common stock valued at \$1 a share. His original £3,500 investment had grown to £15,000.

But still better days were to come. The company invested in new oil and gas properties. In 1946 it formed an oil corporation, offering its shareholders the option of buying oil common stock at 16s. a share.

Dr. Miller bought 10,250. Two years later he sold them at an average price of just under £9 for a net gain of approximately £81,250.

And at his death he still held the original 13,000 gas company bonds, now valued at £87,800. Altogether he had reaped a harvest of nearly £170,000.

That is the story of three investments the professor made. There were two other companies in which he had similar results, and it was out of these five companies that the bulk of his fortune was amassed.

Of course, he made mistakes.

As evidence of bad guesses, he left 14,000 worthless gold shares



Dr. G. A. MILLER
Lived frugally, but was no miser

and £3,500 worth of defaulted foreign bonds.

But it is interesting to note that all these mistakes were made before he retired from the university.

What sort of man was he?

He lived to the end very frugally. But he was by no means a miser.

He contributed to community charities and helped relations. He gave the band of his university a gift of overcoats, and when he advised his students to buy a text-book he had written he always gave them back as discount the royalty he received from the publisher of the book.

He was much loved by students, colleagues, and neighbours, but no one ever knew that he was rich.

Indeed, when he was taken to hospital five days before his death he joked: "I'll never be able to pay for this." And friends, taking the comment seriously, subscribed for a fund to bury him. Of course, the money was handed back.

His legacy

INDEED, he never seemed to be interested in money. And he left his entire fortune to his university with the explanation: "It gave me everything I have received—I simply want to repay my obligation."

Was he happy man?

On what evidence there is, probably yes. But this is a story of money-making. Happiness is a different problem.

Its complexities are perhaps best illustrated in the old story of the unhappy king.

One after another the wisest men in his kingdom were called to offer suggestions as to how he could achieve happiness. Finally, one recommended: "Find a happy man and let the king wear his shirt."

The kingdom was searched, and only one truly happy man was found. But he did not possess a shirt.

—(London Express Service)

INSIDE INFORMATION

By **MERCURY**

THE Royal Navy is giving priority to strengthening the Mediterranean fleet.

Service chiefs ascribe present troubles in the Middle East largely to the decline on British naval power in Mediterranean waters.

President Truman will cut down his four-point investment programme for under-developed countries if Mr. Harriman does not succeed in Persia.

British steel firms are turning down orders for farming machinery because of the steel shortage.

The U.S. Army has a new rival to the British 280 rifle. The American weapon, a 22-shot repeater weighing 6½ lb. only, is on the secret list.

Japan has captured orders for railway engines worth £1,000,000—part of several big contracts for Pakistan.

America will put Asians, educated in the U.S., in charge of large dollar-aid schemes for the Far East.

But American business interests have informed their government that they will withdraw support from the aid programme for Asia if U.S. agrees to Persia taking over foreign property.

The Vatican has asked Tito for the release from prison of Archbishop Stepinac.

Denmark will test its air raid alarms weekly.

German-made knives stamped "Federal of Britain" are being sold in the U.S.

General Eisenhower has told the Atlantic pact defence Ministers that Britain is making the biggest national effort for defence of any signatory power. He may repeat this in public.

Britain's new naval training aircraft, the Sea-Hunter, may be used to train naval crews of Atlantic pact countries.

Defence arrangements between British Middle East Command, Turkey and Greece are nearly completed.

The French army in Indo-China has indications that the next outbreak of war will be in Malaya, where more arms have been smuggled to the rebels.

Walter Schellenburg, former Nazi intelligence chief, has left his home in Western Germany and is not answering letters.

Germans suspect that he has taken a secret intelligence job with one of the Allies.

Japan is encouraged by America, which competes in all world textiles markets.

British officials hoped that Japan would agree to limit her exports to Asia.

Ten out of forty B29 Superfortresses were shot down in a recent air battle over Korea.

This has led U.S. air generals to speed up the switchover to jet bombers.

France is likely to get big TV contracts from Egypt in face of British competition.

Egyptian experts have gone to Paris.

The Government has asked British Overseas Airways to fly to the Far East.

For immediate use if an emergency occurs in Persia.

Canada has inserted an anti-dumping clause in the draft Japanese peace treaty.

America turned down a recent request from Britain for a similar clause.

Patriots have killed several leading Communists in recent Polish disturbances. T. Borowski, political commentator, is described as having "died in tragic circumstances."

Norway, recently visited by Field Marshal Viscount Mountbatten, estimates that its troops are outnumbered by fifty to one on its northern frontier with Russia.

President Truman has been told by his economic experts to give full support to Britain in Persia, as American assets abroad are also endangered.

Cost of living in America has risen so steeply that full-time workers are starting to apply for spare-time jobs.

Mr. Herbert Morrison has advised Mr. Acland to defer further action to rearm the Germans.

Socialist MPs are avoiding this subject at their constituency meetings.

Britain will negotiate with Russia for large softwood contracts.

The man behind the Soviet spy net in West Germany is now a General. He is M. I. 6 chief now in Russia.

He employs an industrial intelligence in the West. Kurt Juchacz, who spent on Britain

FUTURE IS BLACK FOR THE BONUS BABIES

By **KENNETH AMES**
BERLIN

NOBODY, I suppose, has a great deal of sympathy for Karl Kennin. He is unlikely to get very much, having been a member of the Gestapo in Prague during the war.

But it is his eight ill-clad, uneducated, hungry children who have become a problem for the Karlsruhe municipal authorities.

As a former Gestapo N.C.O. in Berlin and Prague, Kennin is barred from any but a very few types of employment. At present he earns £2. 1s. 6d. weekly working as assistant to a kettle-mender — we would have called him a tinker years ago.

But there was a time, in the heyday of the middle and late thirties, and during the war, when Herr Kennin was going "very nicely" thank you! as a police officer, strutting around in a smart black uniform and poking his nose into other people's business. Then it was that he was steadily becoming one of the elite and was being encouraged from all sides to produce an over-increasing family.

For each child born in the Kennin family during that period, he received a handsome bonus at birth and a generous weekly allowance. Thus it was that the Kennin brood grew to eight, the eldest born in 1933, the youngest in 1946.

Until recently all except one lived together cramped into a two-room flat in Karlsruhe where they were sent by the refugee authorities.

"Until recently" because 16-year-old Gisela suddenly arrived back the other day without warning and increased the already acute accommodation problem.

Gisela, who can remember being pushed around in Prague in a baby-carriage, has become a problem child. She has never attended school regularly, because of undomestication, can only just read and writes with difficulty. On £2 weekly in West Germany these days you cannot feed ten mouths, so they asked the local city authorities to help. Youth Welfare department sent her to a farm 450 miles away from her family to work. She became homesick for her family and skipped back without telling anyone.

Only one boy at present goes to school. The remainder have been barred from attending, because of malnutrition, but it is hoped that two more will be allowed to start soon.

Un-schooled Gisela Kennin and her seven weanling brothers and sisters, the product of Hitler's "bigger and better Aryan families" theory, have become a financial burden to the present-day German authorities inheriting the legacy of Nazism. Somebody, it is agreed, has to feed and clothe them. Herr Kennin, because of his earlier associations, is not permitted to.

Population figures show that nearly half-a-million of these "Hitler babies" will be turned loose on Western Germany's overloaded labour market during 1952.

About the same number left schools in 1950 and less than half of them succeeded in finding employment. They are the children of 1933 and 1934 vintage-born women, "bonus babies" whose mothers were getting into their stride.

In 1933 when Hitler grabbed power and decided that "Germany would build the largest fighting force in the world, every woman, married and unmarried, was encouraged to produce more children."

A system of aid grants was introduced. Unmarried mothers were given special attention and higher rations. The Nazi State accepted complete responsibility for the children.

Many of the "biggest" families are those of former Nazi State or police officials, who following their denazification are barred from accepting many types of employment.

None of them knew anything before Hitler's rise. Perhaps the fulsome days of their childhood when the Fairy Godmother State provided for their every need.

German and Allied officials now are concerned over the fate of these millions of youngsters who, besides becoming a financial liability, may not be slowly watched and kept in line in the future.

OMAR BROTHERS WIN THE OPEN RINKS FINAL WITH MACHINE-LIKE EFFICIENCY

By "TOUCHER"

Functioning together with machine-like efficiency and precision, the Omar brothers collected the first of their possible four lawn bowls championships yesterday, defeating the Kitchells in the Open Rinks final by 23 shots to 19.

For the Omars, who had won the title once before in 1948, yesterday's win was a convincing and well-deserved one. The losers, appearing together as a combination in their first "big game," put up a gallant uphill fight, and though defeated were by no means disgraced.

Apparently a little over-strung by the occasion, they played much below form yesterday as a whole, falling repeatedly into that lawn bowler's nightmare of being that yard or two short of the jack.

Though lacking the usual big-game thrills, the standard of bowls served in yesterday's final was fairly high.

The Omars, after opening with a two and a four, were kept in check on the next 11 heads, the score then reaching 13-10 still in their favour. They forged ahead again on the next four heads to 19-10, and when it was looked as if all was over, the Kitchells came back with a four on the 18th head and a five on the 20th head to narrow the score to 19-22.

On the final head the Omars were still unbeatable but a lamentable shortage of Jack high woods nullified any possible chance of a Kitchell victory.

EFFECTIVE COMBINATION

The Omars played well to a man, and combined more effectively than their opponents. I.M. Omar, the winning lead, gave a consistent performance and though beaten by A.D. Kitchell in the number of heads when each had the lie, chalked up an equal total number of 13 shots on nine heads as against 13 shots on 11 heads. I.M. Omar was more consistently near and behind the jack with his other woods.

Of the two second men, A.M. Omar gave glimpses of his last year's brilliant form, coming in on no less than eight

heads with a total of nine shots when the lie was against his side. Six adding and one resting shots were his other creditable performances of the day.

Opposing Ismail Kitchell was much below his usual form, falling repeatedly short of the yards through, and his usually sizable contribution was yesterday limited only to four good first shots on four heads and six adding shots, a number of which were comparatively distant.

Of the two No 3's, K.M. Omar, with his No 1 and No 2 playing consistently well, was left with blocking shots for the greater period of the game, and on the few required occasions made successful heavy trailing-the-jack or breaking-up woods. A. Kitchell, was the weak link of the losers, but was repeatedly left in the very awkward position of being blocked with front woods. A four on the 18th head, however, was the result of a brilliant shot by him.

U.M. Omar, the winning skip, given for perhaps the first time in the competition the all-round support of his front men was left mainly with consolidating work to do. There were a couple or so of times, when his usual classical brilliant shots were evident, but for the most

time, his blockers wrought the havoc. Surprising feature of his play yesterday was when he fell almost three yards short with both woods in an open draw on the 18th head to concede four shots. A.R. Kitchell, the losing skip bore the brunt of his rink yesterday, and to him was largely responsible the fact that the Kitchells did not go down by a wider margin.

With a total lie of 21 shots on 11 heads against him as opposed to 10 shots on 10 heads for him, and the fact that he was up against the Colony's reputedly No. 1 skip, he repeatedly came in with beautiful saving shots. His best achievement was on the 19th head when U.M. Omar had succeeded with his last wood to take away the opposing first shot for a count of six. Blocked on both hands, the A.R. Kitchell with only one shot to play, and that was to push his only own front wood almost a yard for the shot, succeeded in doing it almost to perfection.

THE PLAY

Opening with a flag-high head, I.M. Omar after putting his first wood about a yard behind the jack, trailed the jack with the second wood for a count of two. A Kitchell cleared the second shot but K.M. Omar put another one to give the Omars two on the first head.

I.M. Omar again had two woods near the jack on the second head. K.M. Omar added another one and U.M. promoted his own front wood for four to lead by 6 shots to nil.

A.B. I. and A.R. Kitchell each contributed a shot on the third head to give them their first three shots. On the next head, U.M. Omar came through with his first classical shot of the afternoon. With a count of one against him, he trailed the jack, resting the first shot the same time for a count of three to lead by 8-3.

A lucky wick off his own front wood gave the Kitchells one shot on the 5th head and on the 6th head, A.M. Omar's one shot, to use Tom's words, "did nothing of the cricket field and do it remarkably well."

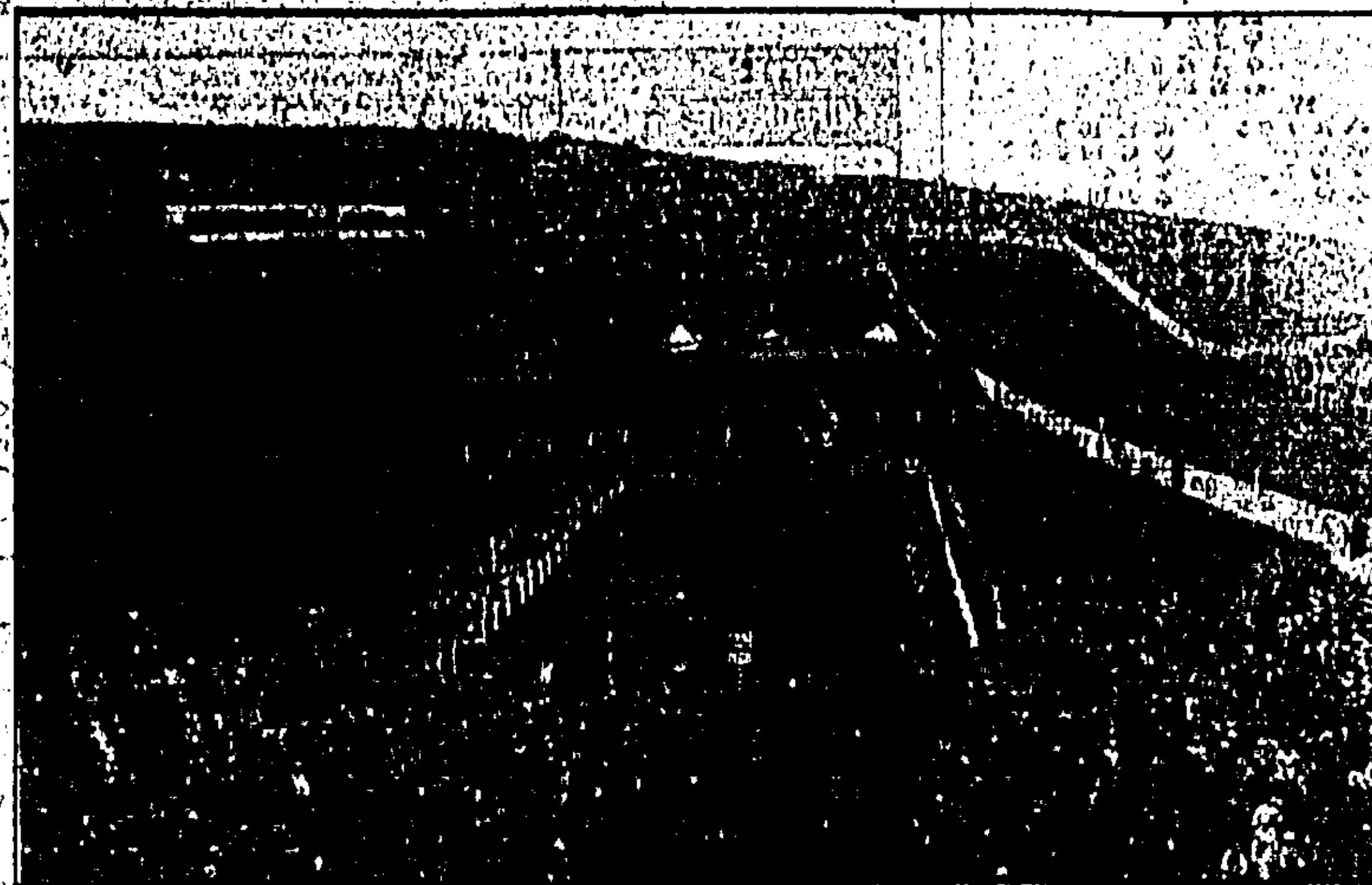
K.M. Omar took the jack back for one on the 10th and on the 10th after U.M. Omar had successfully driven away the jack high first shot for a count of six. A.R. Kitchell spectacularly tapped up only one front wood on the forehead for the shot. A single, a two and a four on the next three heads saw the Omars drawing away to 17-10, and then 19-10 at the end of the 17th head because the Kitchells came back with a four on the 18th.

A. Kitchell, with a count of one against him, took the jack almost two yards back with a heavy draw for a count of three, but all the three woods were almost all the way with the draw still open. U.M. Omar, looking fall about three yards short with his first and two and half yards with his second. Kitchell added the fourth with his last wood.

The Omars, however, took a two on the 19th to lead by 22-14. On the 20th head, A.B. Kitchell placed two good shots within a foot of the jack. A.K. added another one and A.I. K. two more, all inches off the mark. U.M. Omar, trying to get in among them was short with his first and slightly narrow with his second.

With four to win and three to tie, A.B. Kitchell gave his side a lie of one, but almost two yards away. I. Kitchell added another one about a yard away, but K.M. Omar drew a closer one just behind the jack, only to see a better Jack high one delivered by A. Kitchell. With only one wood behind and with almost Jack high A.B. Kitchell tried to stop the jack with a second wood but failed to complete his shot and was

GLORIOUS GOODWOOD



A general view of the parade before the start of the Stewards' Cup—the first big race of the opening day of the Goodwood Meeting.



The finish of the Stewards' Cup. It was won by Sugar Bowl (W. Snaith up), followed by Spartan Sacrifice (N. Sellwood up) and Majasa (D. W. Morris up), right to left—Central Press Photos.

Japanese Swimming Championships

Osaka, Aug. 12.

The Hawaiian swimmer, Thelma Kalama, set her second new Japanese and international record for Japan tonight on the final day of this year's three-day Japanese National Swimming Championships, when she won the women's 100 Metres Free Style in 1:7.8 before 20,000 fans.

In a terrific spurt down the last 50 metres, the Hawaiian star beat the U.S. 300 Metres Medley Champion, Evelyn Kawamoto of Honolulu, and Japan's Number One free style swimmer, Tomiko Atarashi, by six metres. Her time erased the mark of 1:9.8 set by the American, Katherin Rawls, in August, 1937.

Miss Kawamoto and the Japanese star finished in a dead heat for second place, but Evelyn

was given the decision. Both were clocked in 1:12.3.

Miss Kawamoto took the Women's 200 Metres Breast Stroke final by four metres from Masayo Aoki in 3:9.4.

DISAPPOINTED

The Flying Fish of Fujiyama, Hiroshina Furuhata, proved a disappointment today in the 400 metres. His winning time by three strokes over Yasuo Tanaka in the final was 5:38.8.

The most closely contested race tonight the Men's 100 Metres Breast Stroke, with all seven finalists using the butterfly stroke. It appeared as if three men finished in a dead heat for the first place.

The judges, after lengthy deliberation, awarded the first place to record-holder Kusuhide

Uda. His time was 1:11.2—only four-tenths second slower than his Japanese record.

Takayoshi Kajikawa was placed second in 1:11.4 and Toru Takeuchi and Hiroyama were third and fourth.

Other champions crowned tonight were Kiyoshi Nishino, who was timed in 1:9.8 in winning the men's 100 Metres Back Stroke. The second was Norihiko Kurahashi in the same time.

Masayo Aoki won the Women's 100 Metres Breast Stroke in 1:31.5. Miss Yasuko Oishi came first in the women's 50 Metres Free Style in 33 seconds.

Sadako Yamashita swam to triumph in the 200 Metres Free Style in 2:41.

Sachiko Noguchi won the Women's 50 Metres Back Stroke in 38.0—United Press.

ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR FIFTH TEST

London, Aug. 12.

The England team for the Fifth Test Match against South Africa, starting at the Oval here on Thursday, is:

Freddy Brown (Northamptonshire) captain;

D. Brennan (Yorkshire), Peter May (Surrey), Len Hutton (Yorkshire), Denis Compton (Middlesex), Alec Bedser (Surrey), Jim Laker (Surrey), Willie Watson (Yorkshire), Roy Tattersall (Lancashire), Derek Shackleton (Hampshire), Frank Lawson (Yorkshire).

The 12th man is Neville Rogers, of Hampshire.

There are two changes from the team which played in the fourth Test at Headingley, which was abandoned as a draw.

Laker, an off-spin bowler, and Shackleton, an all-rounder, have both played for England before.

Norman Yardley, Chairman of the Selection Committee, said that they had considered choosing John Linn, the Lancashire all-rounder, but because of his present back trouble they decided not to risk him.

Linn pulled a back muscle during Lancashire's game with Gloucestershire at Cardiff and could not open the Gloucestershire innings on Friday—Reuters.

Ben Hogan Blazes To Victory With A Stellar Finish

Chicago, Aug. 12.

Ben Hogan, golf's greatest money player, blazed to a stellar finish for the biggest single purse of his career today with a score of six under par, 66, winning first place in the so-called "World" tournament and \$12,500 prize money.

He overcame the five-stroke edge held by Jimmy Demaret after 54 holes and gave him a 72-hole total of 278—15 under par—270 for Demaret, who scored 74 and finished second for a \$5,000 prize.

Actually, the \$12,500 prize for Hogan increased his total take for the week to close to \$25,000. He had agreed to play in the tournament only upon payment of somewhere more than \$10,000 for his expenses—United Press.

Five Wickets In Five Balls—Twice

Five wickets in five balls—that is the proud claim of two club cricketers.

Youngster with a future is 16-year-old John Hannibal, who played for Northmead against Chiswick.

Fair-haired Hannibal, a photographer's assistant, bowled 11 balls. His first over, in which he failed to take a wicket, cost him three runs.

He then claimed the last five Chiswick wickets with his medium-paced deliveries, and they were all out for 66.

Thirty-three-year-old Chiswick Captain of Woodlands, John Legon, did even better than Hannibal. Although bowled by the first over, he took wickets with the first five balls of the first over—all eleven bowlers—United Press.

HKAA MOTOR RALLY

1930 MORRIS MINOR WINS TROPHY FOR BEST CAR

The second and final day of the Hongkong Automobile Association's 1951 rally yesterday resulted in a great surprise to the proud possessors of supercars when an ancient but extremely well preserved 1930 Morris Minor owned and driven by Mr L. A. Benn won the trophy for "best car in the rally," thus proving that old silvers never die.

Not only did this indomitable oldster fly up the stiff hill climb (starting from below St Stephen's College) in comparatively good time, but it tied for first over Routes III and IV (day and night) on the island to win its deserved award.

Mr E. F. Watts in his Jaguar XK 120 easily registered fastest time in the hill climb getting the Ford Challenge Cup for this fine performance. Mr Watts also won comfortably the Class IV hill climb which included various tests.

Mr W. E. Barrett in his Lagonda won the day and night section over Routes I and II in the New Territories.

Some hundreds of enthusiasts and scores of cars turned out at St Stephen's in brilliant sunshine to watch the afternoon events which consisted of four classes of hillclimb (graded according to engine capacity). The course started from the beginning of the banked road below St Stephen's. Cars had to first accelerate, then back into a marked out parking space, then advance in a series of swerves through closely placed obstacles consisting of bamboo poles stuck in light tins, before roaring away up the course of nearly a mile of hill bends to the top.

An efficient loudspeaker system kept the onlookers well informed as to what was going on with the times achieved by the various contestants.

After all entrants had made a first run up the slope, some half dozen from each of the four grades were selected for a final speed run without obstacles.

CONCOURS D'ELEGANCE

In the late afternoon a "Concours d'Elegance" drew ten entrants and provided considerable interest and amusement. Open to Rally entrants, with ladies either as passengers or drivers, the cars drove into a cleared space before the judges, and stopped. The ladies then got out and promenaded around the parked vehicles. The idea was to judge which combined vehicle and lady showed the greatest elegance and the winner was given the award to Mr Lloyd Wong and Miss Susan Tam, in a Lincoln, was warmly applauded.

During yesterday morning seven cars reported out of the original 20 on Route I which commenced in Argyle Street at the foot of the road leading to the Diocesan Boys' School. On Route II, commencing in Salisbury Road, seventeen cars took part, three failing to participate. These all crossed to St Stephen's College.

On the Hongkong side, entrants started along Routes III and IV early in the morning from the Moslem cemetery at Happy Valley and also finished at St Stephen's around 11 a.m.

About 4 p.m. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, arrived and was present to see the wife of the President, Mrs G. B. S. Thomson present the trophies to the winners.

In a brief introductory speech, Mr Thomson expressed the pleasure of the Association at Sir Alexander's presence and said that he hoped that they might see more of their distinguished patron on future occasions. He stressed the extensive preparations which had been made for the Rally and thanked Mr Paul E. du Toit, the organiser, and all those who had worked with him to make the event such a success. He referred also to the assistance given by the Military, the Police, St John Ambulance, the trophy donors, and the judges, and expressed appreciation of the sterling work of Messrs J.J. Adams and G.W. Dodwell as starters.

It was hoped, he said, to hold a further rally in December.

Turning to Mrs Thomson he then laughingly remarked that he would now ask the "best backseat driver in the Colony to present the prizes."

The judges were Messrs Paul E. du Toit, Reggie Shum Wah, G.W. Dodwell and Alfred Ho. In the case of the Concours d'Elegance, they were Messadams Alfred Ho and A.V. Maxwell, his Honour, Justice Goff, and Mr Paul E. du Toit.

DETAILED RESULTS: Routes I and II, New Territories (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes III and IV, Hongkong (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes V and VI, New Territories (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes VII and VIII, Hongkong (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes IX and X, Hongkong (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes XI and XII, Hongkong (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes XIII and XIV, Hongkong (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes XV and XVI, Hongkong (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes XVII and XVIII, Hongkong (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes XIX and XX, Hongkong (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

Routes XXI and XXII, Hongkong (Day and Night). 1. Mr L. A. Benn (1930 Morris Minor), 2. Mr J. M. Oudin (Citroen), 3. Mr A. E. du Toit (Vauxhall), 4. Mr K. K. Boon (Jaguar).

"TWO DAY WARWICK" ATTRACTS GATES OF 25,000 By ARCHIE QUICK

Tom Dollery's all-conquering team of cricketers have been dubbed "Two-Day Warwick." Five times they have beaten the opposition in two days, which is a post-war record. All this has resulted in such a flood of enthusiasm in the Birmingham area that 25,000 gates are common.

Behind the scenes Warwickshire are the most progressive of all Counties. Not even the powerful Yorkshire organisation can match some of the Edgbaston schemes and ideas. For this the Warwickshire crowds can thank an enterprising Committee and an energetic Secretary, Mr L. Denkins, an England manager of the future if ever there was one.

It was this combination which had the courage to appoint Tom Dollery as full-time professional captain and nearly caused heart-failure to some of the elderly reactionaries of the game. How well the Reading-born man has responded, for here he is leading Warwickshire to their first Championship since 1911 and the days of F. R. Foster.

"Our attack is wonderful," Dollery told me. "Fletcher, Grove, Weeks, Hollies and Tawse, to mention but five, are of such variety and class that no other County can equal, not even Lancashire in my opinion."

"Two-day wins prove it. They take 20 wickets in two days and give the side a day's rest in the third. If we get 250 in the first innings I am happy. Teamwork has done it."

FIGHTING CRICKET

Warwickshire's match with the current runners-up Yorkshire was a particular instance of their fighting cricket. When the second day started Yorkshire had 249 all out on the score-board.

Warwickshire promptly ran up a first innings lead of 113 to ensure the vital four points not going to their opponents and then showed Hollies and Sutcliffe before the close for a total of 10 runs.

The Warwickshire Club is now preparing a three-year plan with a view to attracting Test matches to Edgbaston.

Ground improvements have been made so that Edgbaston is now second to none in the country and only improved pavilion accommodation is needed. That will be done when the Government permits.

Warwick too, are happy about their reserves. They have a second team which includes who, Dollery emphatically says, are the future.

Spoooner, and a red in pinks for future years is an all-rounder named Roly Thompson who, to use Tom's words, "can do anything of the cricket field and do it remarkably well."

Channel Won't Let In The Swimmers

Wissant, Aug. 12.—Thwarted Channel swimmers rested at their hotel here tonight-bored and let down because of the forced postponement of the Daily Mail £7,000 race.

Choppy weather in the 34 kilometre stretch separating France and England made the organisers defer the start from 3.45 p.m. on Monday to 3.15 a.m. on Tuesday (local time).

If another postponement becomes necessary the race will take place at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday.

All prizes will be forfeited if the swimmers are unable to start within the next two weeks. Although a gulf sun shone part of the day, a gusty shifting wind still whipped the grey Channel tonight. Even when the wind drops, experts predict it will be necessary to wait several hours more for the present high swell to subside.

Meantime, seven women and 18 men loitered around the Hotel Normandie hoping for a break in the weather.

Some while the time away by postponing their relatives and friends in the 10 countries which they represent.

BERLINERS BOO THE DYNAMOS

Berlin, Aug. 12. Football, especially as played and won by the Russians with the aid of their own referees, disturbed the peace of the Communist festival today.

East Berlin's Communist sports-fans-for-being inferior to the Russians and loudly booing Moscow's Dynamo team and the referee the Dynamo brought along.

The Muscovites, brought here as the star sports attraction of the Youth Festival, have played two matches against Berlin's All-Stars, winning the first 5-0 and the second 2-0.

DISAGREED

But the little Christian-Democratic newspaper, Neue Zeit, which sometimes sneaks in some anti-Soviet facts even though it is printed in the Soviet sector, disagreed.

Neue Zeit said the Germans held the Muscovites to a scoreless draw in the first half of the second game. But in the second half the Moscow referee went to work "like one of the Dynamo family." The newspaper said the fans loosed a chorus of boos which "turned into an angry chorus lasting for minutes."

Surprises In Scottish League Games

London, Aug. 12.—There were some surprising results in the Scottish League Cup matches which opened the Scottish football season today.

The champions, Hibernian, were generally expected to beat Partick Thistle but though they scored first, Thistle replied with three goals in four minutes and eventually won 4-2.

The St Mirren Festival of Britain Trophy winners, Celtic, could do no better than draw on their ground with Thistle Rangers. The Rangers had to fight hard for their draw with St Mirren and Hearts scraped through against a slower Thistle Rangers team by a single goal.

The two promoted sides, Queen of the South and Stirling Albion, each had the unusual experience of scoring four goals and losing. The notable away victories in Division "B" were St Johnstone's success over Aberdeen, Stirling Albion's win over Forth Wanderers and the win of Forth Wanderers over Aberdeen at Aberdeen.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Penang, 8 p.m. 14th Aug.		
"HANYANG"	Djakarta & Sourabaya 10 a.m. 15th Aug.		
"SHENGKING"	Tientsin 8 p.m. 15th Aug.		
"SZECHEUEN"	Keelung, Nagoya, 8 p.m. 17th Aug.		
"COURLIS"	Osaka & Kobe 10 a.m. 18th Aug.		
"HUFEI"	Saigon & Phnompenh 5 p.m. 21st Aug.		
"SOOCHOW"	Tientsin 5 p.m. 21st Aug.		
"ANSUN"	Bangkok 5 p.m. 21st Aug.		
	Singapore, Penang & Port Swettenham 3 p.m. 23rd Aug.		
Sails from Custodian Wharf			
ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHENGKING"	Keelung 7 a.m. 14th Aug.		
"POYANG"	Sandakan 14th Aug.		
"BOKOR"	Saigon 15th Aug.		
"SZECHEUEN"	Bangkok 15th Aug.		
"HUFEI"	Tientsin 17/18th Aug.		
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta & Binten 18th Aug.		

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"CHANGTE"	Kobe & 11th Aug.		
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne 13th Aug.		
"CHANGSHIA"	Japan 21st Aug.		
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne 31st Aug.		
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila In Port		
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe 16th Aug.		
"CHANGSHIA"	Australia & Manila 17th Aug.		
"CHANGTE"	Japan 28th Aug.		

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
"AUTOMEDON"	London & Holland 23rd Aug.		
"AGARENON"	Dublin & Liverpool 25th Aug.		
"PERSEUS"	Matricelles, Liverpool 6th Sept.		
"MARON"	Glasgow & Liverpool 8th Sept.		
Scheduled sailings from Europe			
	Sails Liverpool	Sails Rotterdam	Arrives Hong Kong
S. "AUTOMEDON"	Sailed	—	15th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS"	do	—	18th Aug.
G. "MYRMIDON"	do	—	28th Aug.
G. "MARON"	do	—	4th Sept.
S. "BELLEROPHON"	do	—	8th Sept.
G. "PYRRHUS"	13th Aug.	17th Aug.	18th Sept.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	21st Aug.	—	20th Sept.
S. "CYCLOPS"	28th Aug.	—	6th Oct.
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	4th Sept.	—	8th Oct.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
"DONA AURORA" 29th Aug.
"MENESTHEUS" 14th Sept.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	1.30 p.m. Wed. Sat. 1.30 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	4.45 p.m. Thurs. 4.00 p.m. Fri.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri.	4.00 p.m. Fri.

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1. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 303318
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West, 25875 32144 24878.

BEN LINE

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENALDER"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENNIOR"	do	In Port
"BENNEVIS"	do	on or abt. 24th Aug.
"BENVANNOCH"	do	18th Sept.
"BENAVON"	do	23rd Sept.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENALDER"	Kobe, Yokohama & Kure	13th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth, London & Middlesbrough	29th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	6th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	23rd Sept.

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Agents
York Building, 100, Market Street, HONG KONG.

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UMBRELLA (lady's) in Lane Crawford grocery department. Apply Secretary, "S. C. M. Post."

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FOR SALE—Attractive Spanish style residence on Repulse Bay Road overlooking Deep Water Bay—reception hall, drawing room, dining room, study, four bedrooms, guest room, six bathrooms, spacious service accommodation, patio with fountain, swimming pool, tennis court, attractive garden—402,000 square feet of land approximately. Apply Johnson, Maitland & Master Solicitors, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, Fourth Floor.

FOR SALE

FLOWER and vegetable seeds (large type)—New seeds for 1952 season have just been unpacked. Please ask for our price list. The Clover Flower Shop, Gloucester Arcade.

WANTED, KNOWN

REGAIN YOUR YOUTHFUL COMPLEXION and lovely skin with the best cosmetics and facial direct from Paris. Helen's Beauty Salons, Peninsula Hotel, Mrs. Egan manager. Tel. 55031.

NOTICE

AUSTRALIAN / FAR EASTERN SHIPPING CONFERENCE

The undermentioned Member Lines are pleased to advise all Contract Shippers that Shipping Services between Sydney and New Zealand ports, have been resumed, and that cargo for New Zealand ports via Sydney will again be accepted.

Australia China Line.

Australian Oriental Line.

China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Joint Service.

Australia West Pacific Line.

Eastern & Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

Burns Phillip Line.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

REDUCTION OF CHARGES FOR CURRENT

Charges for current will be reduced for all meters read on and after 1st September 1951—

LIGHTING	Monthly Account	From	To
1 to 159 units	31 cents	30 cents	
160 " 625 "	29.46 "	28.5 "	
626 " 1,565 "	27.9 "	27 "	
1,566 " 3,125 "	26.36 "	25.5 "	
3,126 " 6,250 "	24.8 "	24 "	
6,251 " 9,375 "	23.25 "	22.5 "	
9,376 " 12,500 "	21.7 "	21 "	
12,501 " 15,625 "	20.16 "	19.5 "	
15,626 " 18,750 "	18.6 "	18 "	
Over 18,750 "	17.05 "	16.5 "	

For The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 10th August, 1951.

HE HIB 'QUEENS' CARPETS

London, Aug. 12. The man whose taste in furnishings has been praised by thousands trans-Atlantic passengers, has retired. He is Mr. Berle Camp, 63-year-old furnishings superintendent of the Cunard-White Star Line at Southampton.

He selected the woods, furniture, curtains, carpets and upholstery for the public rooms of the Queen Mary, Elizabeth and Mary, when they were reconditioned after the war. He was responsible for fitting out the Queen Mary when the liner was built.

During his 39 years with the Cunard Company, he has spent a fortune on furnishings. "Some vessels were used for furnishing for the first time in the Queen Mary," he recalls. "They were the very best—and now they are unobtainable."

TWO MEN KNEW

During the war when the two liners were converted to troopships—he was one of two men who knew where the furnishings were stored. The other was the present general manager of the company, Mr. Frank Dawson.

"It was kept a dark secret for security reasons," said Mr. Camp.

"Furnishings were spread all over the world—in Singapore, Sydney, Melbourne, New York, Baltimore and British Columbia."

"But the craftsmanship put into the two liners was respected by the thousands of American soldiers who travelled in them. Damage to interiors was nil, although names were carved on rails. But then many passengers do that."

—(London Express Service)

African Defence Conference

London, Aug. 12. Lord Ogmour, Minister of Civil Aviation, will lead the British delegation to the African Defence Facilities Conference, opening in Nairobi, Kenya, on August 20, the Commonwealth Relations Office announced today. — Reuter.

P.O. B.I. E & A COMPANIES

PENINSULA & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

Passenger/Freight Service			
Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong	
s.s. "CANTON"	20th July	27th August	
s.s. "CORFU"	22nd August	24th September	
s.s. "CANTON"	20th September	22nd October	
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.			
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Dues London	
s.s. "CANTON"	21st August	1st October	
s.s. "CORFU"	20th September	24th October	
s.s. "CANTON"	20th October	20th November	

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & Landed.

Freight Service

Outwards	Dues Hongkong	From
s.s. "RHILLONG"	20th September	London & Continent
m.v. "TRESILLIAN"	2nd half Sept.	—

Homewards Leaves Hongkong | For || m.v. "BOUDAN" | 2nd September | London & Continent |

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "ZAMBIA"	due 10th Aug.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits for Japan
m.s. "SANTHA"	sails 21st Aug.	from Japan for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta
m.s. "SANTHA"	due 19th Aug.	for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta
m.s. "SANTHA"	sails 21st Aug.	for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta

These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "DUBA"	due 13th Aug.	from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
s.s. "OKHLA"	due 25th Aug.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Straits for Japan
s.s. "NANKIN"	due 10th Aug.	from Sydney

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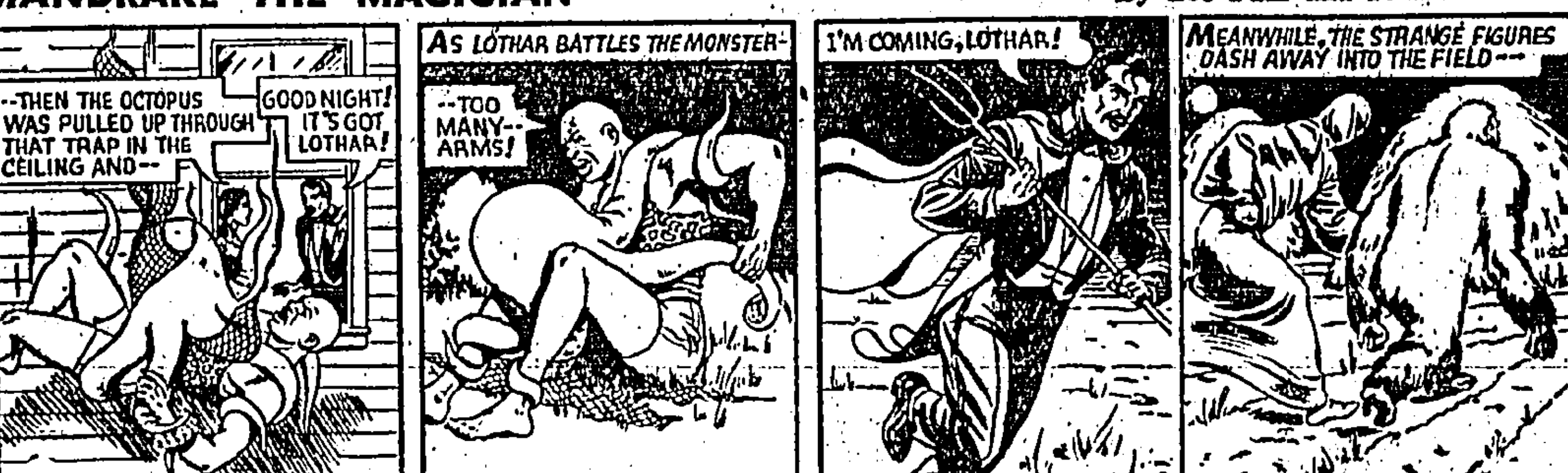
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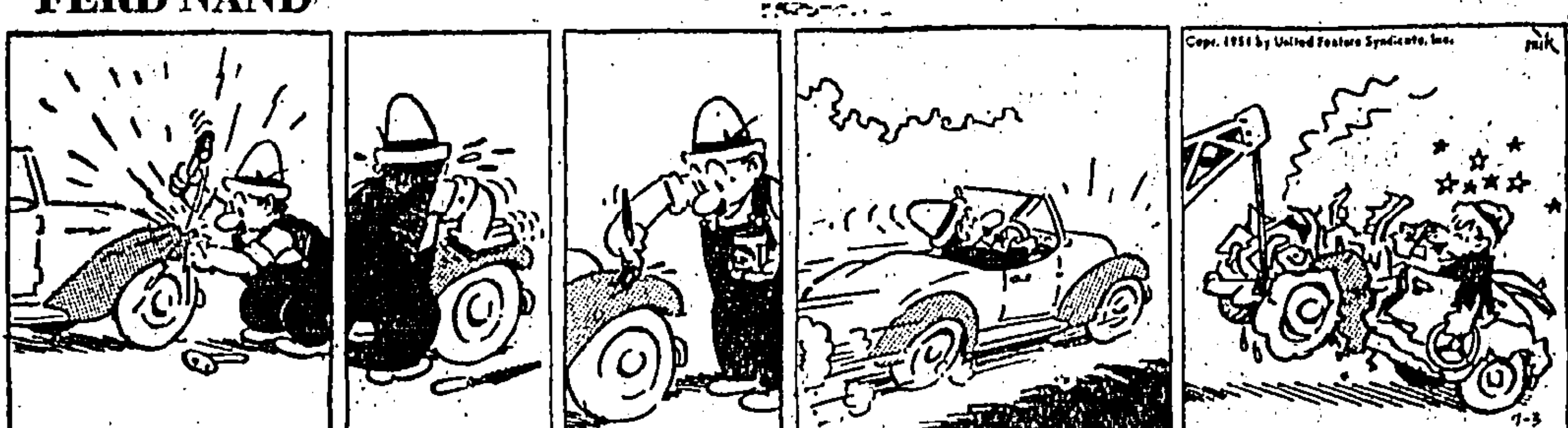
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Lord Mayor Worries A Canadian

Hamilton, Ontario, Aug. 12.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Denys Lawson, and the Lady Mayoress, will be given a civic reception when they arrive here on September 11.

But the Mayor of Hamilton, Alderman Lloyd Jackson, has a problem—he has no official regalia.

Sir Denys, who is being invited to attend a special meeting of the City Council, will be in ceremonial regalia. He will be accompanied by the City of London swordbearer, and two Sheriffs, according to Mr. Jackson's information.

Mr. Jackson said, however, that the Lieut-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. Ray Lawson, had offered to lend him his "breeches."

An artist is to be commissioned to paint this city, on the coast of Lake Ontario, for presentation to Sir Denys.

The Lord Mayor is to open the Western Fair at London, Ontario, nearly 70 miles west of here.

Later Sir Denys is to fly to Ottawa as guest of the Dominion's Governor-General, Viscount Alexander of London.

Express Service.

ATTLEES LEAVE NORWAY

Oslo, Aug. 12.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Clement Attlee left Oslo this afternoon aboard the frigate Widdowth Bay to return home after their Norwegian holiday.

They were seen off by the Norwegian Prime Minister, Einar Gerhardsen, and there was a big crowd on the quay.

Earlier they had dined with King Haakon and his family, and then they had a walk in the park.

The Attlees will arrive in London on Sunday.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS
"OUISTREHAM" from Japan 15th Aug.
"LA MARSEILLAISE" from Kobe & Yokohama 21st Aug.

SAILINGS
PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles via Manila 22nd Aug.
"FELIX ROUSSEL" to Marseilles 15th Sept.

FREIGHT SERVICE
"OUISTREHAM" N. Africa & Europe 10th Aug.
"MEKONG" N. Africa & Europe 28th Aug.
"MEINAM" N. Africa & Europe 27th Sept.

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAYRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.
"ALEXANDRE DE RHODES" to Saigon 18th Aug.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
A LIMITED COMPANY INCORPORATED IN FRANCE
Queen's Building Tel: 28051 (Three Lines)

High Degree Of Selectivity In Wall St. Buying

New York, Aug. 12.

Psychology played a major role in the stock market last week, first in giving prices a major forward push and then in letting them drift quietly to a net loss.

And in the midst of all this there was a high degree of selectivity in buying and selling strictly on the basis of earnings and dividend reports and other corporate developments.

This week the market just about ignored the broad sweep of economic trends, the growing threat of long-term inflation, the short-term difficulties with deflationary inroads, and the progress of cease-fire negotiations in Korea.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks declined 50 cents and ended the week at \$99.20. That was the first decline after a solid five-week advance. On Monday the average was within 20 cents of the 1951 high, goes back to September, 1930. But it could not hold there, and yesterday it was \$1.40 below the peak.

Monday saw the full swing of the pendulum affect the whole market's behavior. There was a steady advance with the industrial segment leading. The strength shown there so impressed traders that in the final hour there was a grand buying rush in which rails led the rest.

One influential group of traders has long contended that the current bull market, to be sustained, must have the active support of rails. So far, it has not.

To cut a long story short, all the rest of the week the market sagged. Rails stepped ahead and offered leadership to the rest of the market on several occasions, but there was no enthusiasm.

BULLS ENCOURAGED
Despite the inability of the market to make any gains, and despite the coming back of the railroad, bulls found a host of good points about the overall action to give them encouragement for the long pull.

For one thing, they said profit-taking was well absorbed. And never at any time was the market structure endangered by selling pressure.

The whole thing, said these bulls, is a period of adjustment and consolidation after the Monday peak.

In addition they pointed to several developments which, they contended, would bolster the market later if not now.

Among them were these: The Office of Price Stabilization disclosed an indefinite delay in price roll-back plans.

Wholesale prices as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics resumed their upward climb during the week ended August 7, after a one-week fall.

The \$58,000,000 military spending bill is being pushed through Congress with the defense planners already asking for additional funds.

And, finally, they said, the market has fully discounted the cease-fire negotiations in Korea and has accepted the idea that peace, too, can be dullish.

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
The action of volume also was on the bullish side. Trading amounted to 7,580,000 shares for the week, with the market losing ground, while last week the total was 8,880,000 shares while the market was rising.

National Power and Light was the week's most active issue, up 1/2 at 2 1/2 with 249,400 shares changing hands.

It was followed by Socony Vacuum up 3/4 at 3 1/2, International Telephone up 1/4 at 18 1/2, General Motors up 1/4 at 60, Radio Corp. up 1/2 at 2 1/2. Five of the 20 most active issues ended lower.

The five most active Curb Market stocks were Pancontinental Oil (New) up 1/4 at 20, Standard Power and Light up 1/2 at 7 1/2.

Claude Neon up 1/2 at 4 1/2, Electric Bond and Share up 1/4 at 24, and New Mexico and Arizona Land, up 1/4 at 12 1/2. Associated Press.

BOLIVIA REJECTS TIN OFFER

La Paz, Aug. 12.

Bolivian tin producers unanimously rejected the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's provisional offer of \$1.12 a pound for tin for a three-month period.

They told the Government that acceptance of the offer would mean selling tin at a price for the six-month production and it would apply to the output of the past three months now piled up at South American ports because of the current boycott of tin exporters to the United States.

The rejection was announced by large-scale producers such as Patino Mines, medium-size miners and small-scale miners. They said they would accept the offer for one month only, pending conclusion of a price agreement with the RFC in Washington.

The newspapers unanimously criticized the RFC's attitude stressing that it was "economic aggression" against Bolivia. United Press.

Slow Climb In Chicago Grains Continues

Chicago, Aug. 12.

Grain prices inched up a little more last week in a continuation of the slow climb of the past few weeks.

Soybeans and hard, however, took the play away from grains, jumping in the last two sessions of the week while rumors of potential export business and a Government support programme for cotton seed oil swirled around the pits.

Wheat ended the week without any great change, 1/4 cents lower to 1 1/2 higher. September delivery made the biggest gain while May lost ground.

The market received a little support from export buyers as West Germany took some more wheat and a small amount went to Ireland.

The Agriculture Department had said world production of wheat and rye this year would equal last year's big harvest.

However, as the week ended, the Department's monthly crop report put the total domestic wheat estimate at less than 1,000,000,000 bushels.

Corn gained 1/4 to 1 1/2 for the week. Receipts continued light and shipments out of here proceeded at a brisk rate.

Oats advanced 1 1/2 cents to two cents. Receipts were light.

Rye advanced 1 1/2 to three cents on short covering and speculative buying.

Soybeans gained 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents. Associated Press.

LONG SERIES OF CRISES

Britain Still Searching For Solutions

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Aug. 12.

"At the end of the war we all thought this post-war period was going to be easier than it has in fact turned out to be in the economic sphere. And we have been trying to deal with it ever since by a series of temporary expedients which have led to a series of crises as each expedient became exhausted."

Sterling had just been devalued when Sir Stafford Cripps, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, made this typically candid statement in September 1949.

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But to admit a weakness in policy is not to put it right. Almost two years later the Government's method of dealing with economic crises is still to take the line of least resistance—as its record of the past few weeks shows.

Crisis 1: The deficit on Britain's balance of payments is now running at an annual rate of about £250 million. Our dollar deficit this year may be as large as £150 million. We are incurring this deficit despite the fact that our exports during the first half of this year were three and a half per cent higher than in the second half of 1950. But, although exports are buoyant, our imports up to June amounted to £1,858 million compared with £1,279 million in the first half of last year. In other words, this is a crisis caused by a worsening of our terms of trade which can only be solved by a steep rise in the volume of our exports and a corresponding cut in home consumption.

Expenditure 1: Instead of approaching the problem from this angle, however, the Government has decided to restrict our imports from the dollar area. This is inadequate because it means we must either cut down imports of dollar raw materials—and thus prejudice not only our export drive but our defence programme too—or reduce still further our purchases of "non-essential" goods from dollar countries. The former would be disastrous; the latter negligible in effect.

Expenditure 2: Despite the assumption in the Economic Survey that rising prices would have the effect of reducing demand at home for goods that are urgently needed for the export programme, on which used materials now depend for defence purposes, the Government has in fact raised and is still raising the tendency over the past few months has been for wages and salaries to try to keep pace with price increases though they have in fact lagged some way behind. At the same time production has failed to keep up with the combined demands of the export and defence programmes and the home market.

Expenditure 3: The Government has decided to limit the amount of dividends the companies will be permitted to distribute during the next three years. This is certainly a disinflationary measure in so far as any reduction in personal incomes reduces the pressure of home demand. But it is an expedient and not a solution because dividends account for only a tiny proportion of the total national income. Moreover, to limit dividends means investors will not reinvest their income but will use it to maintain their standard of living. This in itself is likely to lead to a new crisis—a shortage of new capital flowing into industry.

Crisis 2: Britain faces the world electricity supply problem since the fuel crisis of the Winter of 1947. Demand is likely to exceed supply by about 1,800 megawatts under normal conditions and by as much as 3,100 megawatts in extremely severe weather. Moreover, this problem will become even more acute if there is simultaneously a shortage of coke and coal.

Expenditure 4: Industrial and domestic consumers are to be asked to practise strict economy in the use of electricity. Industrial users alone will have to use 20 per cent less during periods of peak demand throughout the winter months. In an effort to reduce demand during peak hours, which, incidentally, have now been extended—working hours are to be staggered and some workers may have to switch to night shifts and Saturday work.

COST OF LIVING
Crisis 3: Demand for coke is outstripping production. Our exports of coke this year will amount to between 200,000 and 400,000 tons compared with 1,700,000 tons last year. Besides, growing coke demand on the

scarcely electricity supplies the shortage of coke will also therefore have a serious effect on our export earnings.

Expenditure 5: Domestic consumption of coke is to be restricted to a maximum of 39 cwt. per household during the period up to the end of next August.

Crisis 5: This is the well-known cost of living crisis which is a by-product of the first two major crises referred to above. Despite the rapid rise in prices demand remains on a high level. This is partly due to the fact that people are buying against future requirements in anticipation of shortages, and to that extent demand should fall off later. But it is primarily a classic example of inflation: too much money chasing too few goods. Moreover, as the defence programme proceeds and further efforts to step up exports are made, supplies for the home market will become even more restricted than they are now, and unless there is a corresponding drop in consumption the problem of internal inflation will become even more serious.

To tackle this problem at its root the Government would have to take the distasteful unpopular course of freezing wages and salaries. Only alternative to this would be to raise taxation even higher in an attempt to reduce consumption.

Expenditure 6: The Government promises to introduce legislation to control the price of more goods on the home market and also to abolish the practice known as "price maintenance." But, far from solving the problem of inflation which lies at the root of the cost of living crisis, attempts to keep prices by artificial means will simply mean that money saved on price-controlled articles will go to increase the pressure of demand for other scarce goods. It also means that the assumption that rising prices would reduce demand, on which our economic policy for the past few years has been based, no longer holds.

Solution to all these various problems is to increase productivity throughout the whole of industry and to reduce consumption at home. Measures could be devised to produce both these results but it is doubtful whether they will be at least in the next general election. By then ex-pedients will probably have become exhausted.

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Some companies, notably Triplex Safety Glass, have rebelled against the dividend freeze. This company has declared a dividend of 15 per cent despite the fact that the average of its last two dividends means it will, if the proposal to control dividends becomes law, be limited to a distribution of only 11 1/2 per cent. The company faces the risk of having to cut down its next distribution to 7 1/2 per cent but anything may happen before then. Even if the proposal becomes law, however, investors can look forward to bumper dividends at the end of the limitation period, and this undoubtedly is a dominant factor in the revival of interest in equities, which are, of course, still the most popular inflation hedge.

CROP FORECAST
Washington, Aug. 12.
The Agriculture Department forecast a 1951 maize crop of 3,200,000,000 bushels—slightly down from a month ago. It would be the fourth largest corn crop in history. Last year's wheat crop was 1,020,000,000 bushels and the 1950 average was 1,010,000,000 bushels. United Press.

Electricity Supply Problem The Worst Since 1947

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Aug. 12.

"At the end of the war we all thought this post-war period was going to be easier than it has in fact turned out to be in the economic sphere. And we have been trying to deal with it ever since by a series of temporary expedients which have led to a series of crises as each expedient became exhausted."

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HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$548,012.50. Noon prices and the morning's transactions:

SHARES TRADED TODAY—\$100

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Britain's Brighter Meat Outlook

Washington, Aug. 12. The meat outlook is brighter for Britain but not for other importing countries, the Agriculture Department indicated today.

With world trade in meat not likely to increase this year, the Department said the No. 1 exporter, Argentina, will be stepping up shipments to Britain and have less for the United States and other importers.

Meat-moving in world trade during 1950 totalled less than 4,000,000,000 pounds. This represented five per cent of the world production. It was less than in 1949 and still 550,000,000 pounds below the pre-war level of meat shipments.

Britain, where per capita consumption continued to rise was the world's biggest meat customer. She imported nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds. Argentina supplied around 25 per cent of the total world meat movement, but her exports declined "because of reduced meat output and a marked rise in domestic consumption. Because of rising domestic consumption and commitments to the United Kingdom under the new trade agreement, some curtailment of Argentine products available for the United States and other markets is likely for 1951."

BELOW LEVELS

The Department said, "With the resumption of shipments from Argentina and Uruguay, the outlook for 1951 is for continued rise in the British per capita consumption which, however, remains below pre-war levels."

Other leading 1950 world meat exporters were New Zealand, which supply 10 per cent; Denmark, 13; Australia, 12; Uruguay, seven; and Canada, five.

The Department said, "Many countries of Europe which imported large quantities of meat in post-war years have now increased domestic production to gain self-sufficiency. In some cases, these countries have started modest export programmes."

The big Western European meat importers last year were Western Germany, 270,000,000 pounds; Italy, 48,000,000; and Sweden, 48,025,000.

The United States exported 87,000,000 lbs but imported 368,400,000. Mexico's exports dropped sharply from 120,953,000 pounds of 1949 to 42,481,000 in 1950.—United Press.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

Goldharbour is visiting South America. The five countries are: Brazil, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela.

London Express Service.

Lama's Brother In Seclusion



Tak Tser Lama, the self-exiled elder brother of the Dalai Lama of Tibet, gestures during an interview at his hideout in a secluded farm in Virginia, some 20 miles from Washington. He said he would not return to his homeland while the Communists are there.—AP Picture.

Border Trouble Between Ecuador And Peru

Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 12.

Angry words flew today between Ecuador and Peru but there was no report of further fighting along their disputed border nor any indication that either nation meant to extend the conflict.

Newspapers in both countries reported the frontier battle under screaming headlines, each side blaming the other for the outbreak.

Ecuador charged yesterday that two border garrisons in the Zumbra area were fired on by Peruvian troops four times on Thursday and Friday. Two Ecuadorian soldiers were reported killed and two wounded. The Peruvian government said the trouble was started by "drunken" Ecuadorian soldiers who started shooting across the border at the climax of the boisterous Independence Day celebration.

The Defence Ministry appealed to Ecuadorians to remain calm in the tense situation. A communiqué said the military command was "studying the situation" and maintaining close contact with the border garrisons in the Zumbra region.

In Lima, the newspaper La Prensa declared that Peru had "no aggression intentions" but warned that the nation had no intention of being the "apologetic victim of illicit ambition."

Conflicting border claims led to fighting between Peru and Ecuador in 1941. The conflict was settled by an agreement in 1942 but disagreement over the interpretation of certain passages in the border treaty has prevented final mapping of about 10 per cent of the boundary, including the Zumbra sector.

Ecuador today appealed to the nations guaranteeing the 1942 agreement—the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile—to intervene in the new conflict. The countries' replies were expected on Monday.

Meanwhile, the Peruvian government issued a communiqué flatly rejecting President Galo Plaza's claims for border concessions, particularly his demand for an outlet to the Amazon through the Marañon River.—United Press.

Two detectives who visited the roofs of houses at Jaffe Road looking for bad characters yesterday came across seven men playing "pal kau."

Charged before Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning with gambling, Ng Ka-chi, 23, who was not in Court had his bail of \$25 forfeited and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Li King-kam, 20, Lau Kut, 10, Tang Chak-nam, 24, and Lau Kai, 17, were each fined \$25. Tang Chai, 21, and Tang Hung, 29, were remanded two days in Police Custody for further enquiries.

Liaquat Replies To Nehru

Karachi, Aug. 12.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan's latest telegram to Mr Jawaharlal Nehru—published today—alleges that instead of withdrawing his forces to normal peacetime stations, the Indian Prime Minister is continuing to build them up on a war footing.

The Pakistan Prime Minister's message was delivered to Mr Nehru in Delhi yesterday—his sixth in the exchange which followed his announcement on July 13 that Indian troops were being massed on the Pakistan border.

It asked Mr Nehru—"Is it not strange that you, who claim to have defended the people of Kashmir against aggression, dare not face their verdict in a free plebiscite under United Nations auspices?"

"You charge me with reserving freedom to attack Kashmir when all I seek is implementation of the international agreement on Kashmir under guidance of the United Nations," Mr Liaquat Ali Khan added.

"It would be truer to say that you reserve freedom to yourself to attack Pakistan unless I accept your unfounded claim to Kashmir as Indian territory."

"Although you closed the door on it, my sincere and genuine offer of peace and friendship is still open for your acceptance. In this, as in every other matter, I am prepared to abide by the judgment of any impartial person."

Informed sources in Karachi said that this was likely to be the last of Mr Liaquat Ali Khan's telegrams in the current exchange.—Reuter.

There'll Also Be Social Events

San Francisco, Aug. 12.

A symphony, state dinner and an exhibition of Japanese art treasures will be the key social functions for delegates and visitors to the Japanese peace treaty conference here next month, the Mayor's committee announced today.

Plans for the entertainment of the visiting dignitaries were disclosed by Michel D. Weill, chairman of the committee who said the city's programme will be built around the State Department's request for two specific events, concert and dinner.

On Thursday evening, September 6, a gala performance of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra with open stars as guest artists will be presented in an opera house.

In the following evening, a state dinner will be given by the city to the conference delegates at Palace Hotel.

A magnificent exhibition of art treasures of ancient Japan, never before shown outside Japan, will be installed in the M. H. DeYoung Museum under the personal supervision of the director of Tokyo Museum and will be formally opened during the conference.—United Press.

Musicians Union Officials

The following officers were elected at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Musicians Union held last Friday:

President, Mr Eddie Guzman; Vice-President, Mr Andy Hidalgo; Secretary, Mr Ray Alarcon; Treasurer, Mr E. de Guzman; Committee, Messrs. John Samson, E. Taitengau, Nicanor Domingo, George Pearson and Spencer Zee.

Tried To Cheat Tramways

Two men and a woman were charged before Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning with evading payment of tram fares. The 30-year-old woman, Wong Man-kuen, was caught in a westbound tram yesterday morning with her husband's tram ticket. She was fined \$40. Yip Hung, 17, using his school friend's ticket was fined \$30 while Shum Him, 21, caught on a northbound tram yesterday was fined \$30.

Living Language

Why we say Outsider.

In the "good old days" of travel by stage-coach the folk who with the money made sure they got seats inside where in cold weather they could keep their hands warm with hot potatoes and their feet snug in straw. What happened to the folk without any money? They were the original "outsiders" who went on top. And from describing people who couldn't rattle much together in their pockets the word "outsiders" began to mean people one didn't have anything to do with, not because they were poor but because they were "outside" decent society.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcels must be sent one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13

By Air: Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, East Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. Japan, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. U.S.A. Canada, 5 p.m. H.K.A.N.W.A.L. Siam, 5 p.m. C.P.A. By Surface: Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14

By Air: Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T. Japan, 5 p.m. F.O.A.S. Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. Indo-China, India, Pakistan, France, French North & West Africa, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. Philippines, B.N. Borneo, 5 p.m. C.P.A. By Surface: Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m. train via Canton. India, Pakistan, Noon, as Oahu. Malaysia, Indonesia, Noon, as Kwai. Japan, 5 p.m. as Tratalgar.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15

By Air: Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. Canada, 9 a.m. Via P.A.L. Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m. C.P.A. Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T. U.S.A. Canada, 2 p.m. P.A.A. China, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. Japan, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways. Japan, Korea, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. Siam, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. P.O.A.S. By Surface: Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m. train via Canton. India, Pakistan, Noon, as Oahu. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Shengking.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16

By Air: Siam, Malaysia, Indonesia, 5 p.m. Via C.P.A. By Surface: Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m. train via Canton. India, Pakistan, Noon, as Oahu. Philippines, 10 a.m. as Malacca.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.02 Children's Half Hour Presented by Elizabeth Ann (Studio); 6.54 Portmanteau Quiz (Studio); 7.00 Vocal Selections from "High Bottom Shoes" (Studio); 7.15 United Nations Album (Studio); 7.30 Radio Hongkong 1951: An Impression of Liang-shan's Annual Music Festival; 7.45 World News and News Review (Studio); 8.15 The Black Earth (BBC); A Story from the Midlands by E. G. Thorpe. Read by William Ainslie; 8.30 "Like What I Like" (Studio) Presented by Nigel Harris; 8.55 Weather Report; 9.00 The Interlude; 9.15 "After Dinner" Play by Alwyn Whistler (Studio) Produced by Sir Harrison Fraser. By Peter Harris; 9.45 "Concerto No 2 in D Minor" Op. 22 (Wienawski); 10.15 London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir John Barbirolli; 10.35 Chanson Française (BBC); A Feature Programme Written by Tony Van Den Bergh; 11. Radio News Reel (London Music); 11.35 Weather Report; God Save the King; 11.50 Close Down.

Will Take His Punishment

London, Aug. 12.

Brigadier General Stanislaw Tatar, one of the nine senior officers accused of crimes against the Polish state, told the Supreme Military Court in Warsaw that he would accept the punishment meted out to him as "well grounded" and just. "Warfare," he reported, "is a dirty job and at the end of the 11-day trial, the General said he considered his whole activity as 'highly harmful to the people of Poland' the Radio said—Reuter.

Japan Reported Preparing To Make Payments

FOREIGN BONDS AND REPARATIONS

Tokyo, Aug. 13.

The Japanese Finance Ministry plans on tentatively setting aside a sum to take care of anticipated payments on foreign bonds and reparations claims in the next year's budget.

The Ministry is expected to complete the first draft of its 1952 fiscal budget this week for presentation to the Cabinet early next week.

Since it is obviously too early to make an estimate of Japan's expenditures in connection with issues that will come up at the San Francisco peace treaty conference, tentative figures are being lined up with formal estimates expected to be made when the Finance Minister returns to Japan from the San Francisco meeting.

The amount and form of Japan's reparations under the present United States peace treaty formula would depend upon Japan's negotiations with the claimant country. Tentatively, however, the Asahi Shimbun, which sounded out officials in the Finance Ministry, reported today that the Ministry officials were figuring on a 20-30,000,000 yen (\$55,500,000 to \$83,333,000) in the 1952 fiscal budget.

In the case of Japan's outstanding foreign bonds, the Asahi reported, the principal and interest total about 140,000,000,000 yen (\$388,888,000 at the present official rate).

Financially, this is regarded by the Japanese as the biggest problem in connection with the peace settlement. The Japanese government would like to borrow them on easier terms as was done in Italy, but it frankly does not believe that bondholders in England and the United States could stand for this, according to the Asahi.

If this plan could be put into effect, next year's payments would be limited to somewhere between \$5-8,000,000. Instead, however, the Asahi said the Finance Ministry anticipates that it will have to set aside funds of about \$27,500,000 for this.

The Asahi said the Finance Ministry has no plan of remunerating Japanese whose personal assets were seized during the war. Their claims would be so large that Japan in its present position would be unable to pay.—United Press.

Disorderly Conduct

Thomas McLead, Ordinary Seaman, Anthony J. Nobbs, and Horace Collier, both Able-Bodied Seamen, of the Royal Navy, were each fined \$25 by Mr Latimer at Central Marine Court this morning. Mr Latimer, at Central Marine Court this morning, was dealing with the prosecution of the three defendants hired a taxi cab outside the China Fleet Club to the King Foo Restaurant. Des Voeux Road. On arrival there, an argument started over who was going to pay the taxi fare. The taxi driver, Lai Yiu-fai, was alleged to have been assaulted by one of the defendants, and later another Chinese male was alleged to have been assaulted by one of the sailors. The second defendant was ordered to re-pay \$170 as taxi fare to the driver.

MORE ARMS SURRENDERED

Another quantity of arms surrendered to the Police by Kowloon citizens during the past week in accordance with the Government Arms Amnesty regulations, which expired on Saturday last, was ordered to be confiscated this morning by Mr Winter at Kowloon. The arms consisted of a Remington Colt revolver, a .40 automatic pistol, a sub-machine gun, two .22 air rifles, three Japanese bayonets, an American bayonet, a short bayonet, two daggers, a Japanese sword, two jungle knives, a hunting knife, a curved knife, and a chopper.

A Banishee Who Can't Stay Away

Having been expelled five times and banished for life six times, a 20-year-old unemployed youth, Wong Yiu-ming, returned to the Colony for the twelfth time. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning, and ordered to be banished.

The Police revealed that Wong was expelled on November 4, 1949, for mendacity. He returned half-a-month later, and was again expelled as a destitute. He returned in August, October and November 1949, and on each occasion, he was re-expelled.

In January last year, he was again found here and this time he was banished for life. He subsequently returned four times in disregard of the banishment order last year, and twice this year.

Defendant also gave a different name to the Police on each occasion he was arrested. He pleaded this morning that he had to come back because he could not find a living in China. Said Mr Winter: "You have been told too many times that you should not return, and you must not come back here."

Marine Court Cases

For leaving the harbour without clearance paper on Saturday, Leung Choi, master of motor junk M80V, was fined \$75 by Mr W. Sprague at the Marine Court this morning. Defendant, who was issued his licence only on Saturday, was intercepted off Adam's Rock yesterday while returning to Hongkong after unloading a cargo of cucumbers and vegetables at Cheung Chau. Four men and a woman, caught fishing within 500 yards of Green Island on Saturday morning, were fined \$25 each by Mr W. Sprague at the Marine Court this morning. Defendants were warned by the Police to move from the prohibited area before they were arrested, said Mr Kong.

DIES FROM EMOTION

Dunkirk, Aug. 12. The sight of 1970 coffins lined up was too much for a 70-year-old Frenchman, Fernand de Zimmer, when he attended a vast and impressive ceremony in honour of the French who died here today. He collapsed from emotion and died a few minutes later. The commemorative services took place in a quayside warehouse.

A great crowd of people saw the coffins of Frenchmen who died in Poland as prisoners, forced labourers or deportees and whose bodies were recently repatriated to this port. Representatives of the French, Polish and British Governments attended the service, which ended with a slow march past of troops—Reuter.

100 Years Ago

Yesterday, for the first time this year, the Thermometer at 5 p.m. stood at 91 degrees in the shade. Barometer steady, a little below the mean of the month. Wind moderate from the S.W. West.

The Secretary of the Victoria Library and Reading Rooms requests subscribers to return all books and to refrain from taking any more for nine days to come so that he may be enabled to prepare a new Catalogue.

In anticipation of the Calcutta Steamer, we have kept the press open to the latest hour, and must plead for our appearance as an apology for the general barrenness of our columns, which we had hoped to fill with the latest intelligence from Europe.

The Steamer seen by the Linnet, on the 28th ult., steering to the northward, is supposed to have been the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Erin, bound to Shanghai direct, with the account of the 8th Opium Sale which our contemporary of the Register speaks of. If Dr McGowan could induce the Chinese, for whom he has compiled a work on the subject, to get an Electric Telegraph in operation along the coast, he would perform an essential service for the community at large. The present slow system of communication is very annoying to those who are not interested in keeping it so.

The reported ransack of Kweilin, the capital of the Kwangsi province, is still a wanting in confirmation. In a letter received here during the present week there is no allusion whatever made to the circumstance. The letter runs—"The forces (the rebel forces) have taken possession of, and entrenched themselves in, Kweilin (Sungchow district). Kweilin is situated on high mountain, with its area of considerable extent, there are several villages and fields. It is bounded by one foot three Heen and two Chow districts. On the East-side is Ping-lo-too-on the South are Yung-nam-chow and Sung-chow-to the West, separated by a river; to the North are Ping-heen and on the North are two Heen districts, Sew-yen and Le-poo. The district receives the river Kwei, and on the north side of this river you come to the provincial City of Kweilin. There have been a great many skirmishes with the Troops (Imperial) but although they have a Commissioner, a Tatar General, and many high Military Officers, they (the Imperialists) have not as yet found success with a single stratagem; nor are they allowed to remain so quietly as they would wish, to mature their plans."

We commend the report of the Destitute Sick Society, to be found below, to the especial notice of the Editor of the North China Herald. As regards the accounts we hope the printer who received \$500 for printing the (benevolent) reports, gave full value for the money. Mr Shortredde appears to have been in a great hurry, as the report was without any disputation; and from a report that we have seen in another place, it would appear that he was anxious to check discussion of the Society's affairs generally. As a Contemporary (scold) added either to strong language or flowers of poetry would say "two were absent from here" or would have made it a duty to attend the meeting in question and to have prepared a report for ourselves. Transposition from the columns of another will, we hope, however, fully satisfy our readers for this year.

We have taken a liberty in adding Esquire to the name of the President, and the same also to the names of the gentlemen forming the committee, having a great horror of such republican omissions. Now can we understand why the Patron should be favoured with his full quantum of the title, any more than any other of the working supporters of the Society?

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE ANSWERS: 1. No. 2. William Tell. 3. Seventy percent. 4. England. 5. Haiti. 6. James and Christopher Columbus. 7. A one-eyed and a two-eyed man.

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